

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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MOSCOW CITES VANCE ON SALT, COMMENTS ON CARTER'S STATEMENT

LD101238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Vance has held a press conference at which he has announced agreement in principle on the main questions on the substance of the talks on the limitation of strategic arms.

Vance further said that the delegations in Geneva are now to embody the accords reached in the text of the agreement and to complete agreement on some other secondary questions. Commenting on the accords reached, the secretary of state stated that the Soviet Union and the United States are now on the threshold of signing a new SALT agreement, marking practically the limitation of the nuclear arms race.

Short statements were made on the question of concluding an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms by U.S. President Carter and Defense Secretary Brown. They said that the SALT-II agreement would play a positive role in limiting the arms race and reducing the danger of a nuclear war, as well as the overall development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

At the same time, the U.S. President's statement repeated the thesis on the necessity of maintaining the defense forces of the United States and the strengthening of NATO.

PRC REACTS TO SALT ACCORD WITH 'UNDISGUISED ANNOYANCE'

LD110608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] China's ruling circles have reacted with undisguised annoyance to the report that the Soviet Union and the United States have reached agreement in principle on the basic questions of the substance of the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, used a conversation with American journalists in Beijing to make slanderous attacks on the USSR. AS REUTER reports, he tried in every way to convince his interlocutors that the SALT-II treaty would not stop Soviet expansion. Deng called on Americans not to trust the Russians, who, he said, would trick them. At the same time the Chinese leader did not dare declare himself openly against the treaty.

His anti-Soviet statements are clearly intended to give the transatlantic opponents of SALT-II fresh occasion to intensify their attacks on this historic agreement.

CARTER CALLS SALT ACCORD HONEST, URGES RATIFICATION

LD110558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has described the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons as honest, and not giving an advantage to either of the sides. Its signing and ratification, the President stressed, will be a most important [samyy vazhnyy] achievement for our country. Calling on the Senate to ratify the SALT-II treaty, Carter indicated that failure to ratify it would be a destructive blow to the cause of universal peace.

It would greatly undermine, the President said, U.S. prestige in the eyes of the peoples of the whole world. The American head of state made this statement at a meeting with visitors to the White House.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT SOLTAN ON SENATE SALT DEBATE

LD102346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] The Washington administration's official announcement that all questions of principle concerning the Soviet-American treaty on limitation of strategic offensive arms have been successfully settled has evoked a stream of statements and comment in the United States. Our correspondent Yuriy Soltan reports from Washington:

Senator Alan Cranston has spoken in support of the treaty. Senator Edward Kennedy, welcoming the completion of the main stage of the work of drawing up the treaty, has condemned those who oppose its ratification, stressing that their position contradicts U.S. security interests and the interests of peace. Support for the treaty is also being expressed by other U.S. politicians. As far as ordinary Americans are concerned, despite all the zigzags of U.S. foreign policy, their position has been and remains constant: They are for the treaty, connecting with its conclusion not only their hopes for a reduction of the arms race, but also their hopes of improved Soviet-American relations in general. After being signed, the treaty will be sent to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Forces committees. It will then be debated at sessions of the full Senate where, to come into force, it must receive two-thirds of the votes. U.S. President Carter has already sent letters to all 100 senators explaining the provisions of the treaty, and had conversations on the subject with Senate leaders. Here, no one is yet venturing to predict how the treaty debate in the Senate will go. The placemen of the military-industrial complex are mobilizing all their forces in order to stop it from being ratified. Discussion of the treaty in the U.S. has already become nationwide, and has assumed the character of an issue of principle. The essential question being discussed is whether to take the path of seeking cooperation and reducing tension, or setting a course toward political and military antagonism with the Soviet Union. The results of the debate on the treaty will show which line will prevail in the United States.

SENATOR GLENN'S DEMANDS LIKENED TO BYZANTINE CHURCH DEBATE

LD100957 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 4 May 79 pp 16-17 LD

[V. Boykov article under rubric "Remarks, Rejoinders": "What Sex Are Angels?"]

[Text] Is it possible to monitor the fulfillment of the new strategic arms limitation agreement (SALT-II) after its conclusion or not? That question is probably the most fashionable one now on Capitol Hill. Since Iran closed the American electronic intelligence stations, the "hawks" have been contending that monitoring is impossible. In proposing that SALT-II be "adjusted," they are putting forward deliberately unacceptable conditions and are attempting to swamp it with a flood of technical disputes.

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For instance, Senator J. Glenn believes that Washington must secure for itself the right to send aircraft "along the Soviet ICBM test-firing range and also over the Soviet Union's territory." In the senator's opinion, the Russians "either must adjust to this new and unforeseen situation with regard to the gathering of intelligence data or be exposed to all the world as the side which is preventing conclusion of the SALT agreement...."

It turns out that it is not Glenn but Moscow which is seeking to torpedo the new agreement. It turns out that U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown is simply incompetent when he declares that "no substantial violation of the treaty can pass unnoticed by the United States." It turns out that the majority of American experts are wrong when they assert that there are enough national technical facilities to verify the new agreement.

The Byzantine Church synod went down in history as an example of diplomatic maneuvering. Certain ~~clergymen~~ reluctant to discuss the fundamental problems, insisted on clarifying the questions: What sex are the angels? Senator Glenn and other opponents of SALT-II in the U.S. Congress are subscribing to the same tactics.

TASS REPORTS MEETING OF SALT DELEGATIONS IN GENEVA

LD101548 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, May 10, TASS--A regular meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the United States at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was held here today.

LEBANON ASKS UN FOR ACTION TO RESTORE SOVEREIGNTY IN SOUTH

LD110956 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 11, TASS--Lebanon made a request to the Security Council to take effective measures for observance of the United Nations decisions to establish the control of the lawful Lebanese Government over the south of the country and to put an end to the aggressive actions of the Israeli military. Chairman of the Security Council Basco Fletcher Pereira said that the latest events in Lebanon cause profound concern. In connection with brazen actions of the Israeli military he is holding consultations with members of the Security Council and representatives of countries that provided contingents of their troops for the United Nations interim forces in Lebanon. Lebanon's Permanent Representative at the United Nations Ghassan Tuwayni said at a press conference in the headquarters of the international community that his government does not insist on the immediate convocation of the Security Council to discuss this question. It rather requests the international community to take effective diplomatic steps through the Security Council so as to change the situation. This, however, does not preclude the convocation of the official meeting of the United Nations Security Council when its chairman deems it necessary to hold such a meeting. Ghassan Tuwayni expressed satisfaction with the actions of the United Nations interim forces which refused to submit to the United Nations interim forces which refused to submit to the demands of the invading Israeli forces numbering over 400 troops to enable them to conduct a search in the area of their deployment. The United Nations interim forces were formed for observance over the transfer of the Israeli-occupied south of Lebanon under the control of its lawful government. Almost a year has passed since that time but the forces of the international community have been unable to fulfil their task because of the sabotaging of the United Nations decisions by Tel Aviv and its agents, the right wing Christian military units. In the recent weeks the Israeli military encouraged by the separate deal with Cairo clearly took the course at the aggravation of the situation. The positions of the United Nations forces were shelled many times. Israeli planes continue raids on Lebanon, bombing peaceful villages and Palestinian refugee camps. Tens of people were killed, hundreds were wounded.

PLO Representative at UN

LD101012 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 10, TASS--Permanent Representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the United Nations Zehdi Labib Terazi has urged the president of the U.N. Security Council to take the necessary measures in order to put an end to the "Israeli continuing practices of killing innocent children and women at Palestinian refugee camps". Zehdi Labib Terazi stresses in his letter that Israeli-resumed series of acts of violence aggravates and deteriorates the already explosive situation in the Middle East, and is a threat to peace. Apart from bandit raids on Lebanon, Israel also stages provocations against the U.N. interim force in the south of the country. According to a report, received here from the headquarters of the U.N. interim force in the village of An-Naquraw, on May 9 up to three companies of Israeli troops crossed the frontier with Lebanon and tried to make a search in the area of the stationing of the Irish battalion, part of the U.N. force. The Israeli troops were backed by about 20 tanks. The provocateurs retreated only after a resolute protest was made by the command of the U.N. force and the interference by the U.N. deputy secretary general, who made a demarche to Israel's permanent representative at the United Nations. Tel Aviv's actions, as is noted in U.N. circles, testify to Tel Aviv's obvious desire to aggravate the situation in the Middle East, to intimidate the opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON

LD101052 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 10, TASS--Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, on Wednesday had a meeting with John Reinhardt, director of the U.S. Agency for International Communication.

In the course of the talk, John Reinhardt has emphasized that, in the opinion of the American side, cultural exchange with the Soviet Union meets the interests of both countries. With the help of cultural exchange, he said, our peoples will get to know each other better, and this will favourably affect the international relations.

Petr Demichev has pointed out that in the recent years cultural links between our countries became further developed. New forms of cooperation appeared. The peoples of our countries show an ever growing interest in each other's cultural accomplishments.

We believe, Demichev said, that in the present-day conditions it is necessary to consolidate the positive experience of cultural links, to prolong our agreement on cultural cooperation.

The development of cultural exchanges between the U.S.S.R. and U.S.A. is closely linked with the development of our political relations, particularly with conclusion of a new agreement on limitation of strategic armaments, said the minister of culture of the USSR.

BREZHNEV GREETES OPENING OF MUSEUM EXHIBITION

LD101714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent greetings to the visitors to the exhibitions "Masterpieces of Italian Painting from the State Hermitage Collection" and "Treasures of the Moscow Kremlin Museum" which are opening in the United States.

The improvement in relations between the USSR and the United States, the greetings message notes, opened up for the American public fresh opportunities to become acquainted with the rich culture of the Soviet people, our famed ballet and operatic art, outstanding artistic collectives and individuals and the treasures of museums and art galleries. In turn, Soviet people have also been able in recent years to become more broadly acquainted with the achievements of the American people in different fields of art and with the outstanding monuments of culture housed in your collections.

The Soviet Union welcomes this cooperation, and the exhibitions of masterpieces from the collections of the Hermitage and the Kremlin, which are opening in Washington and New York, will become a notable event in the development of links between our countries and in strengthening mutual understanding between our peoples.

Mutual understanding, of course, and particularly trust depend above all on the successes of the joint efforts of the governments of the USSR and the United States in resolving such a fundamental task of the present day as ending the arms race. Our countries are at a responsible stage in the adoption of important decisions in this field, which will provide grounds for looking with greater optimism to the future, a peaceful and bright future, as we want to believe and do believe.

An encounter with great art works always moves one to reflect on the continuity of the generations and sharpens feelings of responsibility to history, world culture and the future. Therein lies surely the high meaning of humanistic culture and art.

In conclusion, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished American citizens well-being and happiness.

PRESSURE FROM U.S. CONGRESS ON PANAMA WILL NOT WORK

LD101130 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 10 May 79 LD

["Determination To Fight Till the End"--TASS headline]

[Text] Panama City, May 10, TASS--Panama shall never agree to any changes of the treaties on the Panama Canal. The U.S. reactionary circles will fail in their efforts to put the people and the Government of Panama to their knees. The struggle for sovereignty and independence of the motherland is continuing. This has been stated in a national radio and television appearance by Romulo Escobar Betancour, political adviser of Commander in Chief of the National Guards General Omar Torrijos.

Romulo Escobar Betancour laid bare the machinations of the American Congress, which tries to change the meaning of the treaties on the Panama Canal, signed in 1977, so that the United States could remain full masters of a part of Panama's territory--the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

The U.S. House of Representatives is known to be discussing a bill on ratification of treaties on the Panama Canal, Betancour said. But certain circles in the American Congress are trying to exert pressure upon Panama's government, to have it agree to changes in the treaties.

Panama, he stressed, resolutely turns down this blackmail and would agree to no changes whatsoever in the treaties on the canal. In case of the United States' incomppliance with the treaties, it will bear responsibility for any events that might happen after that in the Canal Zone. The reactionary circles of the United States will fail to split our people and the government. We shall be fighting, united, for Panama's full independence and for solution of its home problems.

COMMON AMERICANS PAY FOR POLICY OF OIL MONOPOLIES

LD102259 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 10, TASS--The Senate of the U.S. Congress has approved the bill giving President J. Carter the right to introduce petrol rationing in the USA "in emergency cases". This measure is subject to approval also by the House of Representatives.

The White House is hastily trying to drag this bill through the Congress in connection with the sharp energy crisis in the USA. It is chiefly manifest now in the most acute shortage of car fuel in that country. The lines near the filling stations grow from day to day. Many stations are closing and the most widely used petrol grades are lacking. At the same time, the prices of fuel are growing at an astronomical rate.

A particularly grave situation has now emerged in California state, whose authorities were forced to introduce petrol rationing on May 9. This will be the lot of the whole of the country in near future, the NEWSWEEK magazine says.

As the local observers point out, the present "petrol hunger" in the USA is a consequence of the energy policy of the Washington administration as well as the predatory line of the big oil monopolies. In answer to the announcement of the White House on its intention to lift oil price controls, they began withholding reserves of this fuel, so as to be able to gradually inflate petrol prices under the pretext of its "shortage". Characteristically, oil refineries are running only at 85 percent of their production capacities, while their load late last year was 90 percent.

The common Americans have to pay for this policy of monopolies particularly heavily, considering that the USA has no ramified municipal transport system.

DEMOCRATS NO LONGER CONFIDENT FOR NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

LD092335 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[From the 10 May PRAVDA review]

[Text] There is still some time to go until the next U.S. presidential elections in the United States, but on the American political stage the curtain is already going up. The paper's New York correspondent Tomas Kolesnichenko writes that a characteristic feature of the present situation is that the Democrats, having won the White House in 1976, are not at all confident of victory at the next elections if they put forward the current President as candidate again.

It is not all that frequently that this happens in U.S. history. The President in office is generally regarded as the acknowledged leader of his party, holding in his hands its political machine and the threads of the election campaign. However, the inability of the present administration to cope with the country's domestic problems has so disillusioned the electorate and brought down the popularity of the master of the White House that this could not fail to provoke uncertainty about the Democrats.

In power, the Democratic administration has failed to fulfill most of its campaign promises. In place of a balanced budget and reduced taxes it has put a huge state debt and the effective raising of taxes and cutting back of social services. Rhetoric about human rights abroad is combined with complete indifference to the rights of its own population. And the attempt made by the Democrats to combat inflation also failed. An unprecedented rise in prices--to the extent of 15 percent annually--is discernible. And the energy crisis, essentially created artificially by the monopolies, has provoked serious reverberations throughout the economy.

I. ALEKSANDROV SCORES CHINESE POSITIONS ON PRC-SRV TALKS

LD110258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0155 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--PRAVDA has published an article by I. Aleksandrov under the headline "Against Diktat, for Honest Talks." It says, in part:

"When the first meeting of the government delegations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and China was held in Hanoi on 18 April, no one doubted that there were complex and difficult talks ahead. On one side, there was the aggressor who only the day before had been trumpeting to the whole world about how he would teach Vietnam a lesson; and on the other, there was a state which had once more upheld its independence, a people who are proud of their freedom and who are capable of struggling for it. It is not so easy to seat an aggressor--moreover, one that has been stung by defeat in the battlefield--at the conference table. And the fact that Vietnam managed this is in itself a big political achievement. It is also a success of the forces of socialism, and all the progressive forces which lent effective help and support to the Vietnamese people in its courageous rebuff to the invaders."

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam entered the talks drawing on the profound solidarity and sympathy of the broadest popular masses of the planet, who are interested, as are the Vietnamese, in the maintenance of peace, security and prosperity in the Indochinese region and in the whole of Southeast Asia. Faith in the justice of the cause and the indisputable nature of the rights which Vietnam is upholding permitted the SRV leadership to begin talks. Good will and the desire and readiness to examine on a constructive basis all questions of bilateral relations with China are typical of the position of Socialist Vietnam in its approach to the difficult problem of restoring the peace which has been perfidiously and cruelly trampled by Beijing.

"Firmly defending its sovereignty and independence and rejecting interference in its internal affairs, the SRV invariably expressed its readiness to resolve the disputes by means of talks. Even at the height of the Chinese aggression, Vietnam, demanding the immediate cessation of aggression and a withdrawal of the interventionist troops behind the line of the historically established border, spoke in favor of a political settlement of the contradictions and disagreements, for a rejection of the use of force in interstate relations.

"Proceeding from this, at the first meeting with representatives of China, the Vietnamese delegation (put forward) [words indistinct] specific proposals relating to both the basic principles of the maintenance of relations between the two countries, and urgent measures to maintain peace. For reasons easily understood, the SRV attaches decisive, key significance above all to improving the situation on the border: not allowing a new exacerbation of and eliminating the grievous consequences of Beijing's aggression. Of great significance for a normalization of the situation are the proposals of Socialist Vietnam for the halting of military provocations and any hostile activity which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the sides and which threaten the security of the sides. Also of great significance are the SRV proposals regarding the exchange of prisoners of war.

"The SRV proposed that normal relations should be restored between the two countries on the basis of the universally recognized principles of peaceful coexistence. All border and territorial questions should be resolved in a spirit of respect for and observance of the historically established Vietnamese-Chinese border."

"The Chinese delegation," PRAVDA continues, "is conducting itself as if it were reckoning that the collapsed adventure against Vietnam could produce some kind of results now, during the talks."

"What is extremely obvious about its conduct is Beijing's intention to use the talks not for the working out of an accord and a mutually acceptable solution, but for crude pressure on Vietnam, for the retroactive justification of armed attack against a neighboring country and even for preparing world public opinion for the possibility of another armed invasion in the future."

"Beijing is demanding that the SRV renounce its sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratly Islands; is attempting to dictate Vietnam's line of conduct with regard to Laos and Kampuchea and to define what international treaties the SRV would have the 'right' to conclude; and is insisting on the reentry into Vietnam of hundreds of thousands of persons of Chinese nationality whom Beijing itself forced to emigrate from the SRV to China. Vietnam is to recognize that it is inside the sphere of Beijing's special interests, just as Kampuchea and Laos are to do. It is made Socialist Vietnam's duty to join the so-called 'anti-hegemonist' course of the Beijing (?leaders) [words indistinct] which finds expression in a rapprochement with the most reactionary regimes and in attempts to knock together blocs of an antisocialist character."

"Naturally, no self-respecting state could accept such demands and Vietnam has quite rightly rejected them," PRAVDA writes.

"But what is the reaction to these events by those who before the beginning of the talks in Hanoi started attributing almost miraculous virtues to them? Certain circles hastened to declare that from that point on there was no Beijing threat to Vietnam, Laos and the other states of the region, that the 'Chinese military action' against the SRV had been merely a 'passing episode' which should not hinder efforts directed at China's joining the 'world community'. It is not the least bit coincidental that this thesis is recited particularly assiduously by those who extolled in every manner Sino-Japanese and Sino-American rapprochement as the entry of Beijing's policy into the era of 'constructive cooperation.'"

"These circles need China's piratical attack on Vietnam, which cost the Chinese people tens of thousands of lives not to mention the enormous moral damage to China, to be forgotten as quickly and completely as possible; they need this crime to be consigned to the archives. For the verdict of peoples on the treacherous and adventurist actions of the present Beijing leadership was at the same time an appraisal of the policy of its accomplices which have in every way whetted the great-power appetites of the Maoists. There are clearly those who would want the talks in Hanoi to disappear from the view of the world public and who would want the world public to be satisfied just by the fact that such talks are taking place regardless of their results.

"Need one be surprised that politicians, and the journalists that serve them, have turned up who are ready to see in Beijing's eight points what was and is absent in them--a desire by the present leaders of China to bring their policy into keeping with the call of the times, to renounce a stake on force and to take the path of peace. Generally these politicians, by whose hands the 'world is recarved', are indifferent to a situation as long as the positions of the socialist community are threatened."

"The Chinese leadership is seeking ways to tie up the conflict with Socialist Vietnam into a tight knot. While talking about talks, it is effectively attempting to continue the selfsame policy for which weapons of aggression were recently put into action. Such a line of conduct can elicit nothing but condemnation from peace-loving forces since it carries within itself the danger of a serious new worsening of the situation in this region.

"The reasonable and constructive position of the SRV", the article notes, "is meeting with understanding and support in the world. On the side of the Vietnamese people there is once again, just as in the period of the trials of war, the wide international solidarity being manifested by the fraternal socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties, international public organizations and all to whom peace and justice on earth are dear."

"The duty of all to whom the interests of peoples, peace and security are not just words, is to warn Beijing firmly that peoples will not tolerate the playing with fire for which Beijing is acquiring a taste, that this game will backfire," PRAVDA stresses.

PENTAGON DELEGATION IN PRC RUNS COUNTER TO U.S. PEACE INTENT

LD111204 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] An official delegation from the Pentagon is now a guest of the Chinese leadership. The very fact of sending such an American delegation to Beijing these days is very indicative. Whatever aspects of the visit you examine, you will find that it runs counter to Washington's declared intention to promote peace and security in Asia.

To begin with the talks in Beijing have been started right after the Chinese invasion of neighboring Vietnam. Not long ago Chinese generals issued orders to destroy Vietnamese towns and villages and kill the civilian population. Now they are conferring with American high-ranking military visitors. This looks as some sort of encouragement of Beijing's hegemonistic policy.

It is not accidental that simultaneously American arms supplies to China are being discussed in Washington. Here is just one example: One of the largest Pentagon contractors, Fairchild Industries, has just negotiated with the Chinese military representatives on supplying American A-10 aircraft to Beijing. The aircraft has modern electronic equipment and it is one of the newest American Airforce weapons.

As it is known, until recently the leaders of the United States administration declared they would not sell any armaments to China; but the words do not seem to tally with deeds. The United States allies have been sending various weapons to Beijing for some time already and now concrete plans to supply China with American A-10 military aircraft and other armaments are being worked out. According to UPI dispatch from Beijing, China's military needs were discussed at the talks between the Pentagon delegation and Chinese Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian. Lt Gen Robert Gard, who heads the American 15-man delegation, said that the Chinese minister had made a lecture to them in the spirit of the well-known policy pursued by Beijing. This means that the Pentagon officials got the first hand information about the policy based on China's territorial claims on neighboring countries, on their attempts to provoke armed conflicts wherever possible and on Chinese assumption of the inevitability of nuclear war. Perhaps some people in the United States military-industrial complex may have nothing against such a policy. But this can hardly be said about the American people who are interested in preserving general peace and security.

Let us recall that the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, while in the United States on an official visit, was trying to teach the administration what policies to pursue on the international scene; he spoke against concluding the SALT-II and favored stepping up the arms race. Let us also recall that a few days ago one of Beijing's leaders, Ji Dengkui, again threatened to teach Vietnam another lesson and he also said in his interview to AP that the United States could teach Cuba a lesson.

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CHINA

Needless to say that such a provocative policy pursued by the Chinese leaders represents an ever-growing threat to all the peoples of the world. And the current visit of the official Pentagon delegation to Beijing is another indication that the United States military-industrial complex continues to play the Chinese card, which is extremely dangerous for international peace and security.

DENG SERVES U.S. IN ORDERING PRC ATTACK ON SRV

OW101201 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 8 May 79 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Whom Does Deng Xiaoping Serve?"]

[Excerpts] During his official visit to the United States, Deng Xiaoping, vice premier of the Chinese State Council and chief of General Staff, repeatedly boasted that China wanted to teach Socialist Vietnam a lesson. Later it was learned that when making this ignorant remark to some leaders of the U.S. imperialist aggressor clique, Deng Xiaoping was coordinating actions with them for future aggression, for as soon as he returned from his U.S. visit Deng Xiaoping ordered a 500,000-strong force equipped with tanks, cannons, missiles and mortars to launch aggression against Vietnam. The U.S. imperialist aggressor clique was delighted over the Chinese aggression, regarding the Chinese action against Vietnam as a revenge against the Vietnamese people for the disastrous U.S. defeat in its aggression against Vietnam. At the same time, the U.S. imperialist aggressor clique has pointed out with satisfaction that Deng Xiaoping's aggression against Vietnam was designed to demonstrate once again his loyalty to and [word indistinct] alliance with U.S. imperialism.

The Chinese troops suffered defeat in the blitz ordered by Deng Xiaoping. Over 60,000 Chinese officers and soldiers were killed or wounded, 50,000 tanks and armored vehicles destroyed and over 100 cannons lost, bringing sorrow and pain to tens of thousands of Chinese families. But Deng Xiaoping's American friends were not disheartened by China's losses.

The Chinese aggressors inflicted heavy damages on Socialist Vietnam. Chinese troops destroyed agricultural and industrial enterprises in Vietnamese territory temporarily occupied by the Chinese and took away Vietnamese people's property. These actions also benefit the U.S. imperialists who hate Socialist Vietnam because it obstructed their neocolonialist scheme in Southeast Asia. The imperialists do not conceal their dream to destroy Socialist Vietnam--socialism's outpost in Southeast Asia--and to realize this dream by relying on the Chinese and other Asian people.

At present, many Chinese people have become aware on whom the Beijing rulers rely in carrying out their new policy. Millions of honest Chinese people have learned a painful lesson from the adventurist aggression against Socialist Vietnam. They realize that the policy of aggression and hegemonism which obsesses Deng Xiaoping does not serve the Chinese people's vital interests and benefits only the class enemy. Such sentiments and thoughts are reflected in wallposters and underground publications in Beijing, Shanghai and other Chinese cities. China's real patriots condemn the Deng Xiaoping clique and its criminal policy.

PRC-U.S. TRADE TALKS IN BEIJING, MOST-FAVORED-NATION DEMAND

OW110158 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT
9 May 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] At the trade conference table, the Chinese side has insisted that it be given the status of Most-Favored-Nation. The American side has accepted this demand. This means that Chinese goods will be given preferential treatment in U.S. customs and that China will increase its exports to the United States.

China will export to the United States textile products, garments and other consumer goods as well as nonferrous metals, tin, nickel, zinc, copper and aluminium. Starting this year, China will also sell petroleum to the United States and the U.S. side has signed a contract with the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Beijing to provide China with equipment for developing the petroleum and wheat industries and for building large hotels. U.S. industrial and commercial circles hold that these are only the first few steps.

The Beijing leaders seek to import large amounts of industrial facilities and military technology. This is aimed at launching a very favorable mass attack in the near future. Kreps held that, in this trade, the United States must maintain a favorable trade balance of 75 percent. At present the Beijing leaders are quite willing to accept this condition. However, not long ago they shifted their emphasis to rapidly developing the export branch after revising China's plans for economic development. Prior to these talks, the Chinese representative demanded that a clause on maintaining a bilateral trade balance be included in the PRC-U.S. trade agreement. It is expected that the Chinese side will make use of Kreps' visit to China to force the United States to agree to import more Chinese textile products into the United States.

The political situation is favorable for achieving this aim. China's aggression against Vietnam, the Beijing leaders' anti-Soviet attitude, the cooperation between U.S. and Chinese reconnaissance organizations, and Beijing's call for the developing countries to limit their struggle against the Western nations for unequal economic relationships are all beneficial to imperialism. In general, in solving economic issues, imperialists are prepared to play to Beijing leaders so that they may attack certain political conditions of their own. Naturally, it is difficult to judge to what extent the Americans will satisfy Beijing's specific demands. It is possible that a compromise acceptable to both sides will be reached.

DPRK PAPER SCORES U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN ROK

LD101804 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10, TASS--Reconnaissance flights by American planes along the demarcation line and the exercises of American strategic bombers in South Korea present a serious threat and lead to an aggravation of tension in the Korean Peninsula, writes the newspaper NODONG SINMUN.

"CR-71" American reconnaissance planes systematically make reconnaissance flights at a high altitude along the entire military demarcation line, often intrude into the coastal zone on the west and eastern coasts of the K DPR. During the first four months of the year the number of such flights has grown considerably. Along with this, "B-52" strategic bombers based at Guam make numerous flights over South Korea and carry out bombing drills there.

Contrary to its promise to withdraw troops from South Korea, the United States is building up its armed forces there and supplying the South Korean Army with the most modern weapons. The United States has set up the American-South Korean "joint military command" and formed "mobile strike forces" intended for dispatch to Korea in the event of "contingencies".

The liquidation of tension in the Korean Peninsula is the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and a demand of the times, NODONG SINMUN stresses.

JAPANESE LEADERS WHIPPING UP 'MILITARISTIC FEVER'

LD102303 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 10, TASS--Japan's ruling circles are persistently whipping up a militaristic fever in the country.

Addressing a meeting of the Defence Council--a body of representatives of the business circles, Yamashita, chief of the National Defence Agency of Japan, advocated a further build-up of Japan's military might. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI quotes him as saying in particular that a "foreign policy not substantiated with a military potential is senseless" for Japan. Yamashita advocated a strengthening of the military alliance of Japan and the USA and welcomed the results of the recent talks in Washington between Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and U.S. President J. Carter, in the course of which the Japanese-American security treaty system was praised.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee of the Japanese Self-Defence Forces announced the holding from May 24 to 29 in the country's north of large-scale military exercises with the aim of "training a repulsion of an attack on Japan from the north."

Japan's democratic public resolutely declares against the country's militarization in violation of the provisions of the Japanese Constitution proclaiming renunciation of forming an army and of a military settlement of disputable international issues. It resolutely demands that the ruling circles give up their dangerous course for building up the arms race with the aim of increasing tensions in the Far East, which is detrimental to detente.

'REACTIONARIES' STRIVE TO OBSTRUCT AFGHAN REFORMS

ID101001 Moscow SEISKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 May 79 p 3 ID

[Report by TASS special correspondent Yuriy Kornilov "commissioned" by SEISKAYA ZHIZN under the rubric "The Land and the Peasants": The Path to Renewal]

[Excerpt] Kabul-Moscow--"Democratic land reform is a profound and most topical phenomenon in the life of Afghan society; it was eagerly awaited in the country," the Afghan paper KABUL TIMES writes. The practical implementation of Decree No 8 is welcomed by millions of working people in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan but this revolutionary decree does have enemies. They are the counterrevolutionary forces who have united in their wealth and privileges, terrorists from the reactionary religious and political "Muslim brothers" organization, Maoist extremists from the illegal pro-Beijing "Sholy-Javid" grouping and the corrupt bureaucracy. In some Afghan border provinces armed gangs of bandits are operating. These gangs are formed outside Afghanistan--primarily on Pakistani territory, and are then illegally dispatched to Afghan soil with the job of using all means at their disposal to hamper the implementation of revolutionary transformations. The counterrevolutionary elements and the reactionary priesthood are trying to carry out subversive and slanderous propaganda in an attempt to give peasants the idea that "it is a sin to take estate land--a sin against Islam." At the Afghan Committee for the Defense of the Revolution I had the chance to talk with a member of a bandit gang, (Makhmud Yusuf), who had previously studied at the Qandahar Madrasah. "Our group of saboteurs was trained in Pakistan at special bases in (Kvette) and (Miram-shakh), and the 'instruction' took place under the leadership of Chinese instructors," he said. "Before being dispatched to Afghanistan we received our assignment: to go to any lengths, even as murdering activists and burning down state institutions, to obstruct revolutionary innovations, primarily the land reform...."

"The enemies of the Afghan people will go to any lengths to undermine the ideals of the April revolution," a Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Security Service executive told me. "It is no secret that counterrevolution is encouraged and incited from outside and that it is backed by imperialist and reactionary circles...."

The agrarian reform in Afghanistan has now entered its third and final stage: The distribution of plots of land among peasants with little or no land has begun in the last seven of the republic's provinces in accordance with the decree by N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council. As the decree stresses, the implementation of the last stage of the reforms will signify the complete implementation of the working peasantry's centuries-old dream--the eradication of old, corrupt feudal relations--and still pave the way for the building of a new society.

AFGHAN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ENDORSES NEW CRIMINAL CODE

ID101136 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, May 10, TASS--The Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan endorsed the criminal code of the republic. This will help strengthening legality, law and order in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the BAKHTAR agency reports.

FORMER INDIAN AMBASSADOR SCORES PRC'S EXPANSIONISM

LD091506 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 9 May 79 LD

["Expansionist Claims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Delhi, May 9. TASS--The union territory of Arunachal-Pradesh, other territories in the north eastern part of India that China lays its illegal claims on are important strategic areas which are of exclusive significance for the country's defence. This has been stated at the annual session of the Bombay Institute of Social Studies by former Ambassador of India in the People's Republic of China K.R. Narayan. The capture of these lands is part of the far-reaching plan of the Beijing leadership aimed at weakening, dividing India, at subjugating it to its diktat and occupying its still larger territories. Already now the Chinese control over part of the Ladakh area, which by rights belongs to India, creates a serious threat to the Indian northwestern frontier area.

Beijing carries out such a great-Hhan, hegemonic policy also against other neighbouring countries, K.R. Narayan stressed. Beijing tries in every way to subjugate South East Asian states, lays claims on large areas of the Soviet Union. Therefore, India in the relations with the People's Republic of China should display the utmost vigilance, should ever remember about its expansionist designs.

The Indian press agency writes in its bulletin about the great-power, chauvinistic policy of Beijing. It stresses that without any grounds whatsoever the Chinese delegation came for the negotiations to Hanoi not with constructive proposals but with an ultimatum which is submitted only to the conquered side. Beijing turned down the peaceful Vietnamese terms of settlement of the conflict aimed at normalization of relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the People's Republic of China replaced its battered troops with fresh forces on the frontiers with Vietnam, and sends there still bigger reinforcements. And deputy premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China makes new threats against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He demands that the country should subjugate to the Chinese diktat. India keeps an anxious eye over such actions of the Chinese leadership, the agency stresses. India believes that the resumption of aggression against Vietnam is fraught with the most serious consequences for world peace.

INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER NOTES COOPERATION WITH USSR

LD101310 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 10. TASS--Friendship between India and the Soviet Union is a reliable guarantee of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world, said India's minister for external affairs, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, speaking to Indian parliamentarians.

The minister emphasized that the socialist countries, the Soviet Union had ever been on the side of India at a time of trial. [sentence as received] In the recent time India's relations with the USSR and other countries of socialism have become still more diversified, he said. They are characterised by the tendency for further consolidation and expansion. There is no sphere of international relations now where India and the Soviet Union have not been maintaining close cooperation.

SRV CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES PRC'S HEGEMONIC PLANS

LD102312 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, May 10, TASS--Socialist Vietnam is a serious obstacle in the way of the expansionist ambitions of the Beijing rulers who want to take over Southeast Asia and establish their domination over the whole world, writes the Chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, General of the Army Van Tien Dung. His article was published in Hanoi's newspapers.

Beijing is long resorting to all sorts of means to weaken and absorb Vietnam. After the victory of the Vietnamese people and its armed forces on April 30, 1975, the Beijing leaders resorted to the assistance of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to whip up a war and intrude into the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Then they used the Huaquiao (ethnic Chinese) in their criminal game, ceased assistance to Vietnam and recalled Chinese specialists in the hope of frustrating the building of socialism and causing economic and political difficulties. When these plans, too, were frustrated Beijing unleashed an aggressive war against Vietnam.

The intention to weaken and subordinate Vietnam is an important component part of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the Chinese expansionists, the author of the article writes further. Where the U.S. had to leave the Beijing reactionaries now come out in the role of zealous associates of imperialism.

After many years of stubborn struggle for independence and freedom, the Vietnamese people was compelled to take up arms again, to rise against the aggressive war unleashed by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique on Beijing's orders.

It was not by chance that the Chinese reactionaries sent to Kampuchea large numbers of men, arms and ammunition, writes the chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese People's Army. They wanted to turn that country into an important strategic stronghold against Vietnam, into a springboard for expansion in other countries of Southeast Asia. Their plan was "to fight against Vietnam to the last Kampuchean", "to fight against the Vietnamese on Vietnamese territory", to move the war into our country, carrying out the policy of assimilation and destruction of the Khmer nation.

After the failure in Kampuchea Beijing began its long-prepared large-scale aggressive war against Vietnam in an attempt to save its Kampuchean puppets. The Vietnamese people, inspired by the behest of President Ho Chi Minh that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", again rose to the defence of the socialist fatherland.

Within a period of several weeks the Vietnamese Armed Forces inflicted a crushing blow to the 600,000-man army of Chinese interventionists, destroying a considerable part of the manpower and large quantities of military hardware, frustrated the strategic plans of Beijing and compelled it to withdraw its troops from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Beijing has not given up its hegemonic plans. But the Vietnamese soldiers, the entire people are ready to uphold the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and frustrate the plans of aggression, General Van Tien Dung writes in conclusion.

TITO TO ARRIVE IN MOSCOW IN MID-MAY ON VISIT, HOLIDAY

LD101438 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, will arrive in the Soviet Union on a friendly visit and a brief holiday in mid-May as guest of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Moscow on Forthcoming Visit

LD102358 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1730 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Yuriy Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people assess the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Josip Broz Tito as an event of great political significance which will continue the direction of Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Meetings between the top leaders of the two parties and countries have become a good tradition. Since 1971, there have been seven of them. During these meetings joint problems in socialist and communist construction have usually been discussed, momentous tasks in bilateral cooperation have been set forth and questions relating to the international situation have been discussed. During the visit by Comrade Josip Broz Tito to the Soviet Union in 1973, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that: Thinking about the factors which insure certain progress in the development of our friendly international links, we must single out the conscious policy of our parties; by our Central Committees, government and state organs, and thousands and thousands of working people. We find the confirmation of these words in the practice of constant contacts between the two parties.

Recently talks took place in Moscow between Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. During the course of these talks, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, questions of, among other things, the state and further development of relations and cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia were discussed.

Soviet-Yugoslav links are developing successfully in many spheres. Last year, commodity trade between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia amounted to more than \$3 billion, and in the current 5-year plan--up to 1980--it will exceed 14 billion, almost two and a half times more than in the previous 5-year period. Interparliamentary links have been established not only between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Yugoslav Assembly, but also between the top government organs of individual Soviet and Yugoslav republics. Significant results have been achieved in Soviet-Yugoslav scientific and cultural cooperation.

Just now successful negotiations are being held on the further development of cooperation between the academies of science of our countries. Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Arts, has been received by Deputy Chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers Arkhipov and Novikov. Contacts between the trade union, youth and other social organizations of the two countries are expanding.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

Welcoming the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the Soviet people are expressing their firm conviction that the Moscow summit meeting and the results of the Soviet-Yugoslav talks will be a new stage on the road to expanding the comprehensive links between the CPSU and the LCY and between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and consolidating friendship between the peoples of the two countries in the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES CSSR ENVOY LOVETINSKIY IN KREMLIN

LD110807 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 79 p 2 LD

[Text] A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received C. Lovetinsky, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR, in the Kremlin on 4 May and had a conversation with him which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present at the talks was M.M. Geyev, chief of the Fourth European Section of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SHITIKOV, POLAND'S SZYDLAK AT KALININGRAD MEETING

LD110950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Summary] An international meeting of leaders and activists of the Soviet-Polish and Polish-Soviet friendship societies opens in Kaliningrad today. Its aim is to review results, exchange experience and to chart ways for the further improvement of work in the internationalist education of the working people of the two countries. The delegations are led by the heads of the USSR and Polish friendship societies: Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Szydlak, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Polish United Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

BRIEFS

RELIEF SUPPLIES TO YUGOSLAVIA--A plane with medical and other supplies, sent from the USSR to aid the Yugoslav regions which suffered from a big earthquake, has arrived in Belgrade. In accordance with the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government on immediate aid to the fraternal people of Yugoslavia, equipment for large-panel house-building works, building materials, trucks, bulldozers and other equipment will also be sent free of charge. (Zubovic), general secretary of the Yugoslav Red Cross, noted that the Soviet assistance will enable the consequences of the calamity to be eliminated more rapidly. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 9 May 79 LD]

PONAMAREV SCORES WEST'S 'CONSTANT ARMS BUILDUP'

LD111209 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 May 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Ponomarev military-political review: "Nuclear Arrows in NATO's Quiver"]

[Text] Not so long ago NEWSWEEK interviewed Gen G. Blanchard, commander of U.S. land forces, Europe. To a question concerning his attitude to neutron weapons the general, with the undue familiarity characteristic of U.S. military figures, replied: It is stupid to reject any additional arrow in our quiver."

Blanchard is not alone in adhering to this view. Essentially neither the Pentagon leaders nor the NATO strategists conceal their desire to stuff their quiver with nuclear weapons. They obstinately refuse to recognize the approximate parity which objectively exists between the two opposed military-political groupings--NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The NATOites continue to believe that they can resolve any international problems in their favor with the aid of force. Their practical actions make it possible to draw an absolutely similar conclusion: Active and malicious attempts are being made to engender further intensification of the arms race with the aim of achieving military superiority.

Many facts lead us to this conclusion. Let us look at a few of them.

The imposing program for the creation of the Trident underwater nuclear missile system in the United States is entering the stage of practical implementation. Quite recently the first nuclear-powered Ohio-class submarine was launched at the shipyard in Groton (Connecticut). It is planned to build 30 such submarines with each carrying 24 ICBMs. This will make up the basis of the system. It is planned that initially the Ohio submarines will be equipped with Trident-1 ICBMs. In time they will be replaced with the increased-range, MIRVed Trident-2 missiles now being developed. In addition, nuclear-powered submarines of other types now in service will continue to be reequipped with Poseidon missiles.

The examination of the question of basing methods for the new U.S. ICBM is coming to an end. After lengthy debates three variations were deemed worthy of attention--the creation of 4,000 launch silos for 200 of these missiles, among which the missiles would constantly be shifted in accordance with a definite plan; their installation aboard specially designed aircraft ready to take off at the very first signal; the emplacement of 100 MX missiles in existing silos designed for Minuteman missiles and the other 100 aboard aircraft. According to U.S. press reports, the study of all these variations in the Pentagon has already ended, and a corresponding report has been submitted to the political leadership for the adoption of a definitive decision.

While accelerating the buildup of strategic armaments, the Pentagon is simultaneously continuing to elaborate plans for their combat application. The international public received with great alarm the report of the U.S. Strategic Air Command's intention to carry out large-scale maneuvers simulating a "nuclear war" this year. UPI has reported that about 120,000 servicemen from 52 U.S. military bases in various parts of the world will be involved in the maneuvers, which have been given the codename "Global Shield".

The provocative nature of the militarist demonstration which is being undertaken across the Atlantic becomes particularly obvious in the light of reports that during the Global Shield maneuvers B-52 strategic bombers will take off "in the direction of the USSR's borders". Here, the time of the start of the maneuvers is being kept secret. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union is allowed to draw whatever conclusions it will when it discovers the approach of these aircraft. After all, even according to U.S. figures cited in a recent report prepared by the well-known Brookings Institute, in the period from 1946 through 1975 the United States has resorted to the nuclear threat on 19 occasions and on 10 occasions has put its strategic bombers into a state of combat readiness and directed them against the borders of the USSR and other socialist states.

The constant buildup of armaments and other military preparations require increasingly large expenditure. The U.S. military budget is constantly growing. The New York TIMES has pointed out that while from 1945 through to the present the United States has spent \$2 trillion for military purposes, in the next decade this expenditure will be at least \$1.5 trillion. One of the main reasons for the steady increase in the Pentagon's budget, as U.S. President J. Carter admitted when he spoke at the convention of the U.S. Publishers Association, is the modernization of U.S. Armed Forces and the strengthening of the NATO bloc.

The present U.S. administration's course toward strengthening NATO can be seen very clearly. It involves the elaboration of a long-term program for the buildup of the bloc's armaments and armed forces, adopted under U.S. pressure at the NATO Council session last May. This decision concerned the annual increase of at least 3 percent in real terms in the member-countries' military expenditure and the demand for the deployment of new medium-range U.S. nuclear missile systems in Western Europe.

This demand is also linked with the desire of the Pentagon and NATO Headquarters strategists to upset the overall military equilibrium which has formed in Europe, to undermine the process of the relaxation of international tension, and to prevent political detente from being supplemented by military detente.

This is eloquently borne out by the results of the 25th session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group held in the United States at the end of April at Homestead Air Force Base in Florida. Summing up the results of the session, the Washington POST wrote frankly that it "is part of the campaign to persuade the NATO countries that it is necessary to deploy additional nuclear weapons in Europe."

As far as can be judged from Western press reports, the Nuclear Planning Group session discussed above all the deployment of a new generation of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. This includes the Pershing-2 ballistic missiles which could reach the Soviet Union's territory, other medium-range missiles designed specially for the NATO Armed Forces in Europe, and various types of cruise missiles. Here, in the opinion of Gen A. Haig, supreme commander, NATO Allied Armed Forces, Europe, there is no need to choose between these missiles: They should all be adopted. It is essential to keep all opportunities open, he said.

According to UPI, those taking part in the session at Homestead reached agreement that the consolidation of NATO's nuclear potential should be the paramount task. The recommendations elaborated by the Nuclear Planning Group have been submitted for further study to the NATO Military Planning Group--a session of which is scheduled for 15 May. The final decisions should be taken at the NATO Council session in Brussels in December 1979.

According to NATO Secretary General J. Luns, the neutron bomb remains "one possibility" in implementing the program for the buildup of the bloc's nuclear missile potential. In this connection, the New York TIMES, quoting Pentagon officials, wrote that the United States is again trying to raise the question of this weapon's deployment in Europe.

It should be noted that the danger of neutron warheads consists not only in the barbaric nature of their destructive action but also in the fact that their adoption could, in the event of a military conflict, lead to the lowering of the so-called "nuclear threshold" and the erasure of the dividing lines between conventional and nuclear weapons.

It could not be concealed from world public attention that the measures for the further acceleration of the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, are being undertaken by the NATO staffs at a time when the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT-II) are reaching their conclusion. As AFP reported from Brussels, NATO headquarters believes that the NATOites should have certain "trump cards" at their disposal. And they are rushing to acquire these "trump cards" and stuff their nuclear missile quiver more fully.

Life has already frequently shown that the peoples' security can be insured not on the path of the nuclear missile arms race but by means of its limitation. It is precisely this which is being sought by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all honest people of the world. The CPSU and the Soviet state, relying on the will of the entire Soviet people, are continuing their tireless struggle to achieve reliable security for all peoples of the world and to avert the threat of a world nuclear war.

PONOMAREV, OTHERS RECEIVE SWISS LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

ID110841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 79 p 4 ID

[TASS report: "Meeting Between CPSU and Swiss Labor Party Delegations"]

[Text] A meeting has been held at the CPSU Central Committee between a CPSU delegation comprising B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.V. Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, and a Swiss Labor Party delegation comprising Swiss Labor Party Secretary General A. Magnin, Politburo members J. Lehleiter and R. Bantle and Central Committee member B. Burkhard.

During the meeting which was held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the CPSU representatives told of the implementation of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress in the economic sphere, the enhancement of working people's prosperity and the development of socialist democracy and of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The Swiss Labor Party delegation acquainted itself with the successes of the developed socialist society in the Soviet Union, rated them highly and expressed its solidarity with the active and purposeful struggle by the CPSU and the Soviet state against the arms race and in favor of consolidating detente and strengthening universal peace.

The Swiss Labor Party representatives spoke of the economic and domestic political situation in their country, the preparation for the parliamentary elections, the party's activity in defense of working people's interests and its efforts in the struggle for peace, the deepening of detente and the strengthening of friendship and trust between the peoples of Switzerland and the Soviet Union. The CPSU representatives reaffirmed their solidarity with the Swiss Labor Party's activity and wished it success in expanding its influence among the masses on the basis of the 11th party congress decisions.

The delegations once again noted their parties' common views and positions on topical problems of the international situation. [paragraph continues]

It was noted that the conditions for mankind's further progress along the path of peace, national liberation, democracy and socialism have been created as a result of the energetic activity of the socialist countries and the world communist and workers movement and the new upsurge of the people's struggle for freedom and national independence.

At the same time, by intensifying the arms race, and interfering in other countries' internal affairs, imperialism has recently created new obstacles in the way of detente and the development of peace-loving cooperation among states. The foreign policy line of the present Chinese leaders also contributes to this. Both delegations resolutely condemned the Chinese aggression against the heroic Vietnamese people and declared their inviolable solidarity with them.

Discussing the situation in Europe, the sides stressed the urgent need to supplement political detente with military detente. The deployment in Europe of new types of weapons of mass destruction which is being contemplated by NATO circles would seriously damage the cause of peace on this continent.

The delegations exchanged opinions on the situation in the international communist movement and advocated deepening international solidarity and cooperation among the fraternal parties on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and in the spirit of the conclusions of the 1976 Berlin conference.

The CPSU and Swiss Labor Party delegations expressed the firm intention of developing fraternal links while respecting the equality and independence of the two parties and also promoting the development of trust and mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Switzerland.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL ELECTION RESULTS

LD101449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov dispatch under the rubric "Commentator's Column: The Lesson of the Elections"]

[Text] Vienna--Last Sunday saw the elections to the Austrian National Council (the lower chamber of Parliament). The turnout was 90 percent which, in local terms, is evidence of a high degree of public involvement.

As before, three parties will be represented in the National Council--the Socialist Party, the People's Party and the Freedom Party, which has an obvious rightwing stance. However, the victor's laurels went to the socialists who not only gained an absolute majority of votes (51.17 percent, according to preliminary figures) but also achieved the best parliamentary election result since the war. This success will allow socialist leader Bruno Kreisky to form a one-party government again.

The leaders of the opposition bourgeois People's Party called the election results a bitter disappointment for their party. An orientation toward the interests of big capital and a desire to open the door even wider to the transnational corporations of the Common Market which are harming the Austrian economy constituted their election platform. The mass of Austrian people rejected it.

It is characteristic that in the course of the election campaign the bourgeois opposition tried to initiate a discussion about equipping the Austrian Army with missiles which, as is known, is prohibited by the provisions of the state treaty. As the elections illustrated, this maneuver did not meet with the support of the electorate which came out against the militarization of the country and the arms race in central Europe.

The rightwing offensive was hampered to a considerable extent by the Austrian Communist Party. In Austria, where anticommunism is rife, the Communist Party is upholding the interests of the working class and all working people very courageously in the face of a turbid flood of bourgeois propaganda. The objective observer could not have failed to notice during the election campaign the way in which the Socialist Party was forced to reckon in earnest with the Austrian communists' stance on issues relating to preserving jobs, developing nationalized industry and blocking the domination of foreign concerns.

The Alpine republic, burdened by the serious problems facing the country, is preparing to embark on a new 4-year term until the next elections. Time will tell to what extent the political forces which won the election will manage to solve these problems.

The election results indicate that the Austrian voter has made an unequivocal choice in favor of those forces which champion the course toward international detente, toward the development of relations with the socialist countries and toward strengthening Austria's neutrality.

U.S. PUTTING PRESSURE ON TURKEY FOR USE OF BASES

ID102336 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 10 May 79 ID

[Text] Washington, May 10, TASS--Talks between the prime minister of Turkey Bulent Ecevit and Assistant Secretary of State of the United States Warren Christopher have ended in Ankara. Mostly military issues were discussed.

The talks were marked by growing pressure by Washington which wants Ankara to extend the agreement on the preservation of American military bases on Turkish territory. The agreement expires in October. In addition to this, the British FINANCIAL TIMES writes, the American side wants to get permission for the flight of its spy planes in Turkish air space. The Washington POST writes that during the talks Turkey demanded an increase of American economic and military aid in exchange for the extension of the agreement that allows the United States to use bases in that country to monitor Soviet missile tests.

On its part the Istanbul newspaper MILLIYET notes that at the talks the Turkish side did not object to the use by the United States of electronic espionage bases and says that only "technical details" of the forthcoming agreement are yet to be resolved.

BRIEFS

FLIGHTS TO FRG--Dusseldorf, 5 May--An Aeroflot TU-154 landed at Dusseldorf Airport today thereby opening regular flights between this West German industrial center and Kiev. Dusseldorf is the fourth FRG town to be connected by air with the USSR. The first group of FRG tourists left Dusseldorf for Kiev today. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1919 GMT 5 May 79 ID]

SOVIET CORRESPONDENT VIEWS POLARIZATION PROCESS IN IRAN

LD101521 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19, 4 May 79 pp 12-13 LD

[M. Krutikhin dispatch: "Difficult Changes"]

[Text] Tehran, 28 April--At military parades under the now overthrown shah, the crack battalions moved like clockwork toys and the soldiers tried with particular smartness to raise their legs higher than their own noses when marching. I recall the "parade of the centuries" in Persepolis during the celebrations of the 2,500th anniversary of the Iranian monarchy when columns of soldiers in the uniforms of different eras filed past the stands containing heads of state and other guests of honor. The "army day"--18 April--proclaimed by Ayatollah Khomeyni found me in Qom.

This unusual parade mirrored the essence of the new relations in the country. The columns of servicemen kept on merging with crowds of citydwellers. The military band was drowned out by the chanting of slogans. The soldiers shouted "the army is for the people!" and people roundabout responded: "The people are for the army!" It was often difficult to discern where the participants in the festive march ended and the spectators began. Red carnations were placed in the barrels of the automatic rifles. The whole ceremony became a demonstration of the people's unity with their armed forces.

New elements in people's behavior and attitude to life can be sensed everywhere in Iran. Qom might always have been regarded as a bastion of religious intolerance, but new trends can be sensed even there now. An unprecedented action: We Soviet journalists were led straight past the notices saying "strictly no entry for non-Muslims: No photographs!" to the holy place of Iran's Shi'ites--the mosque at the tomb of Fatima, sister of one of the Imams--and it was even suggested that we take a few photographs as souvenirs. "All those prohibitions only operated under the old regime," the local high-school seniors who had eagerly volunteered to accompany us explained.

And how interesting it was to talk with these schoolchildren. The fog of the shah's sophisticated propaganda had still not cleared from their heads but they were full of a burning desire to escape the confines of their former prejudices and bigoted ideas. While they were still convinced that "Soviet citizens have to obtain special permission to travel to other cities in their own country," that "government organs choose wives for young men in the USSR" and that other absurd fantasies are the case, they eagerly asked where they could obtain truthful books about the Soviet Union and socialism.

However, those forces in Iran which want to utilize the poisonous fruits of the many years of influence exerted by the shah's propaganda machine on the minds of ordinary people are still not surrendering their positions. They are attempting to mount a campaign of lying attacks on the Soviet system and the communist teaching and under cover of this campaign to suppress democratic, progressive forces inside the country. The residual supporters of the despotic regime and imperialism's stooges in Iran realize that "naked" anticommunism and anti-Sovietism will no longer find a response among the working people's masses and so they have changed their tactics: They are combining their anticommunist fabrications with popular calls which any Iranian can understand for a struggle against American imperialism and Zionism. During the passionate days of revolutionary upsurge these elements also infiltrated certain political organizations and the mass media, primarily radio and television. These elements are seeking to "solve" the urgent socioeconomic problems not by developing the revolutionary gains but by attacking leftwing forces which they accuse of "exacerbating the difficulties."

The polemic which has flared up here over the fate of the "revolutionary committees" which have emerged throughout the country is indicative.

Progressive parties and organizations believe that these embryo organs of truly people's power must be preserved and developed, but first many "revolutionary committees" must be sternly purged of the counterrevolutionary elements, provocateurs and former secret police agents which have infiltrated them. However, a number of representatives of the country's present leadership are insisting that the committees be totally eliminated and that the functions of protecting order which they fulfill be transferred to the police and gendarmerie and also to new security forces--"the corps of guardians of the Islamic revolution." This position is buttressed by the argument that the counterrevolutionaries who have infiltrated certain committees are running amok and often perpetrate provocative attacks. Foreign Minister K. Sanjabi, leader of the National Front, has even resigned in protest at the willfulness of "committee men" of this kind.

However, the "revolutionary committees'" right in principle to exist has been supported by both Ayatollah Khomeyni and Tehran Ayatollah Mahmud Taleqani, despite the fact that two sons of the latter were arrested and beaten by supposed members of one committee. By the way, this incident has caused a wave of protest demonstrations throughout Iran such as has not occurred since the anti-shah demonstrations.

In the opinion of democratic forces, more attention must be paid to urgent and even, it could be said, critical problems such as normalizing economic life and insuring full employment for the population. These forces advocate eliminating the dependence on imperialist monopolies by nationalizing large-scale industry and the banking system and introducing workers' control in enterprises. The advocates of liberal reforms are in favor of material assistance for the factory and bank proprietors who suffered in the course of the anti-shah political strikes. And the government is intending to settle the problem of the 3 million unemployed by issuing subsidies from specially created funds. In many enterprises workers are striking and putting forward social and economic demands and demonstrations, sit-down strikes and hunger strikes by unemployed people can be seen daily in the city streets and institutional buildings.

The national question is inspiring much concern. The 3 million-plus local Kurds, the Arab tribes in Khuzistan and the nomads of Baluchistan are demanding that their regions be granted autonomy within the framework of a united Iranian state of federal principles. Disturbances have also flared up in the northeast of the country where Turkomans, who were discriminated against under the shah, predominate among the population. As responsible government figures assert, it is precisely among the national minorities that the agents of the U.S. CIA and Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, and former informers of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, are now concentrating their counterrevolutionary activity. Taking advantage of the republican authorities' indecision on determining the future fate of these regions and the delay in publishing the draft of the new constitution, reactionary forces are endeavoring to channel into antigovernment demonstrations the legitimate desire of the Kurds, Baluchis, Turkomans and Arabs for equality and national self-expression. In organizing the provocations they are also attempting to compromise the representatives of democratic organizations in these regions.

Overall, the situation in Iran remains tense and confused. A fairly intensive process of the polarization of political forces is taking place.

The imperialists and their accomplices have no intention of surrendering their positions in Iran and so are utilizing any opportunity to weaken and suppress progressive trends in Iranian domestic and foreign policy. That is why the call for the rallying of all democratic, patriotic forces on a platform of anti-imperialist struggle and joint action to defend the revolution and the freedom won at the cost of tens of thousands of lives now sounds so topical here.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

KHOMAYNI INTERVIEWED BY LE MONDE ON U.S. INTERFERENCE

LD102000 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris, May 10, TASS--Leader of the Iranian revolution Ayatollah Khomeyni accused the United States of interference in Iran's internal affairs. The only serious danger for our country and the gains of our revolution stems from U.S. imperialism, he said speaking in an interview with a correspondent of the French newspaper LE MONDE. Khomeyni resolutely refuted the fabrications that left-wing forces are responsible for the recent political murders in Iran. These murders, Khomeyni said, have been committed by right-wing elements.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NONALIGNED MEETING

LD102002 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, May 10, TASS--In an interview to the newspaper KEYHAN Iran's Foreign Minister Ibrahim Yazdi said that the government was studying the question of joining the non-alignment movement and of the participation by an Iranian delegation in the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana. He confirmed Iran's firm resolve to review all agreements with the United States and cancel those of them that do not accord with the interests of the Iranian people.

Trial of former functionaries of the overthrown monarchic regime are continuing in the country. Several more persons were executed in Tehran today, among them an Iranian multi-millionaire accused of cooperating with Zionists and raising money for Israel.

COMMUNISTS CONSISTENT SUPPORTERS OF MUSLIM WORKERS

Tall0650 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 10 May 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Lenin's Views on Communists' Attitude Toward Religion"]

[Text] Dear listeners, owing to religious enmities in Iran which, according to the Tehran press, are being exacerbated by Western intelligence services and reactionary elements, imperialist propaganda has not been idle, raising an anti-Soviet clamor and attempting to put the blame on others by fabricating rumors alleging that the hand of Moscow is meddling in religious clashes and that the communists are the enemies of Islam. In this connection it should be said: The rumors of the imperialists regarding the enmity of communists toward Islam is absolute nonsense and a lie.

The CPSU determines its attitude toward religion, including the Islamic religion, by observing the decrees and instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, its founder and leader. Lenin taught the communists to educate people solely through theoretical persuasion and not to use any force, coercion or discrimination toward religious people. Even before the Great Socialist October Revolution Lenin wrote that socialist democracy struggles for complete freedom of religion and conscience, and fully respects any sincere belief and faith in religion because religious faith does not occur through force or coercion, guile or deception. Lenin used to point out that it is essential to refrain from offending the religious section of the country's inhabitants. Lenin's own sensitivity and compassion for religious Muslims was evident when in December 1917 a letter from the Petrograd local Islamic council arrived at the National Council of Commissars, requesting that, according to the wishes of all Muslims residing in Russia, the holy Islamic Koran, which was in the national public library, be transferred to the council's headquarters. Lenin wrote a letter to Lunacharskiy, the national commissar for education, and gave instructions that this request by the Muslims be immediately carried out.

Lenin used to say that the religious beliefs of individuals cannot obstruct their fruitful cooperation with the communists, and used to point out that for us the unity of the revolutionary struggle of the working class and all toilers to establish paradise on earth is more important than the unity of beliefs of the proletariat regarding heavenly paradise. The Leninist Communist Party showed great intelligence in dealing with the toiling masses of the eastern Soviet republics in those special conditions. Many religious and faithful Muslims were cooperating effectively with the communists to establish a new era in the struggle for socialism. The Communist Party even gave good treatment to the spiritual Ulema, who form the higher religious and holy stratum in Islam and who controlled all the religious institutions and courts, and had at their disposal vast tracts of land and huge sums of money. For example, the fifth Congress of the Turkestan Communist Party which was held in September 1920 pointed out that among the Ulema and religious authorities there were some progressive people and they could be of service in Soviet organizations.

At present religious people work side by side with the communists in factories, institutions and farms in the Soviet Union, and enjoy the same, equal rights as others in work and rest and in social welfare and free medical care. The real democratism of the socialist community lies in the fact that in it everybody enjoys freedom of religion and conscience and can freely observe any religion that he wishes.

At the same time it should be said that the Soviet socialist community not only declares freedom of religion and conscience, but according to the law and the 52nd principle of the new Soviet Constitution it is the guardian and protector of this freedom. In this principle of the Constitution it is stated: Freedom of religion and conscience for citizens of the Soviet Union is maintained. That means they have the right to observe any religion that they desire. Creating enmity and hatred with regard to religion is prohibited. The Soviet Government under Lenin's leadership even on 3 December 1917 specified its policy regarding Muslims of the eastern nations where Islam is in control, and on that day sent a special message to all the toiling Russian and eastern Muslims and most decisively denounced and condemned the colonialist policy of international imperialism. The Soviet Government unconditionally supported the Muslim workers whose mosques and temples were destroyed by the imperialists and whose traditions and customs were disregarded, and officially announced that from that time on their religion, traditions and customs and national and cultural institutions were free and protected.

The Soviet Socialist Government has for over 60 years followed a policy based on strengthening the foundations of internationalist unity with the countries of Asia and Africa. In the course of following such a policy the religion and faith of the leaders and inhabitants of these countries does not prevent the development and progress of friendly relations with the Soviet Government under the leadership of the Communist Party. The political barrier for the communists passes not between religious and unreligious people but between the exploiters and exploited--between supporters of war and forces of peace and progress. Marxists and Leninists greatly value the great contribution of religious and faithful Muslims in Iran and other countries in rousing the national liberation movement in the struggle against imperialism for peace and social progress. Marxist-Leninists have always been and continue to be, supporters of close and fruitful cooperation with eastern Muslims.

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PERSIAN GULF ORGANIZATION TO STOP FINANCIAL AID TO EGYPT

LD102252 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 10, TASS--The sinister tripartite deal between Cairo, Tel Aviv and Washington spearheaded against the Arabs is condemned all over the Arab world. The protests against it are assuming increasingly concrete forms.

According to a report of the Saudi newspaper AR-RIYAD, the Organization of the Persian Gulf Countries for the Economic Development of Egypt has decided to end financial aid to the As-Sadat regime. The organization including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates has refused to finance all the projects in Egypt, which were built with its assistance. This sanction will have grave consequences for the As-Sadat regime, as last year alone the organization's aid to Cairo reached, according to the newspaper, 1.745 million dollars.

The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES writes that Saudi Arabia is revising its decision on the granting of 525 million dollars to Egypt to repay the purchases in the USA of 50 "F-5" fighter planes for the Egyptian Airforce. The cancelling of this contract, the newspaper points out, will further complicate the Saudi-American relations, which have deteriorated as a result of Riyadh's refusal to support the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. So far, as U.S. Defence Secretary Brown admitted, Saudi Arabia has not made a single donation to repay this sum.

The Arabic language AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI weekly issued in Paris quotes diplomatic sources as saying that Kuwait has decided to end financial aid to Oman in connection with the support of the sultanate's regime of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

ISRAEL TO CONTINUE COLONIZING OCCUPIED ARAB LANDS

LD102251 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 10, TASS--According to reports from Tel Aviv, the head of the Israeli delegation at the forthcoming talks with Egypt on the question of "self-government" of the occupied Arab territories, the Israeli interior minister Burg stated on Wednesday that Israel does not intend to "renounce its right" to set up settlements in the Western Bank of the Jordan and Gaza sector. He also declared that Tel Aviv will continue to come out against the establishment of a Palestinian state in the areas where the Israeli-Egyptian treaty provides for the introduction of a limited self-government.

Such cynical statements which Israeli leaders made incessantly indicate that Israel intends to go on pursuing the policy colonizing the captured Arab lands and counteracting through all measures the establishment of a Palestinian Arab state. Annexionist calls come from Tel Aviv after the signing of the so-called Israeli-Egyptian "peace treaty," too, the treaty which in fact sanctions a continuation of the colonization of the captured lands by Israel.

In Tel Aviv a special commission has been set up on a suggestion of Prime Minister Begin. The commission worked out a long-term plan for the "development" of the Western Bank of the Jordan. Within the coming five-years alone, another 27,000 Israeli families are to be settled there. The plan envisages the confiscation of not only private lands but also all communal lands in the Arab territory for the construction of new Israeli settlements.

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MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

This is how the Israeli-style "administrative autonomy" of the occupied Arab territories looks like. And Egypt intends to discuss the fictitious "autonomy" plan with Israel and the USA despite the fact that it was categorically rejected by the Palestine Liberation Organization and by Arab states as a plan which is at variance with the national interests of the Arab nation and first of all the Arab people of Palestine. The plan flagrantly violates the UN resolutions on the Middle East, the resolutions which record the right of the Arab people of Palestine to independence, self-determination and the establishment of a state of their own.

ESCALATION OF ISRAELI ATTACKS ON LEBANON REPORTED

LD101010 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 10, TASS--Last night, Israeli helicopters once again were shelling the south Lebanese town of Tyre and the Jall al Bahr populated centre nearby. At the same time Israeli warships were firing on the town and a Palestine refugee camp in the neighbourhood, while artillery of the secessionists was shelling villages in the south of the country throughout the night.

The escalation of Tel Aviv's aggressive actions has aroused serious anxiety of the leadership of the country. President Ilyas Sarkis of Lebanon sharply denounced the Israeli actions, qualifying them as a brazen challenge to international laws. He urged the United Nations and other international agencies to take immediate steps to compel the aggressors to respect the sovereignty and independence of other peoples. In connection with Israel's aggression against Lebanon, the head of state called upon the Arab countries to work out a joint plan of resistance to the enemy.

JORDANIAN KING HUSAYN'S SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD101758 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 10, TASS--A special envoy of King Husayn Ibn Talal, state minister for foreign affairs of the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom, Hasan Anis Ibrahim, arrived in Moscow on a visit today.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS RESULTS OF EUROPEAN TOUR

ID101258 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana, May 10, TASS--Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba, who returned on Wednesday from a tour of a number of European countries, spoke at a press conference at the International Jose Marti Airport. Discussed in the course of meetings with leaders of Austria and Finland, said Isidoro Malmierca, were different aspects of the international situation and bilateral relations and also questions of preparations for the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries, which is to be held in Havana in September this year. Both these countries, the minister stressed, shall be interested in further development of the non-alignment movement. In Czechoslovakia, he said, much attention was paid to the discussion of questions of Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation. Besides, in the course of the negotiations both sides analysed the situation in the south of Africa in connection with attempts of the racist regimes to form puppet governments in Namibia and Zimbabwe.

EL SALVADOR CP HOLDS SEVENTH CONGRESS IN SECRECY

ID072228 Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, May 7, TASS--According to reports from Salvador, a report has been released there on the holding of the 7th Congress of the Communist Party of Salvador. The congress, held in clandestinity, discussed the report of the Central Committee on the activities of the party since the previous congress held in August 1970, examined the prospects for the development of the political situation in the country and charted tasks for the struggle of the working class and the people of Salvador for the implementation of the anti-imperialist democratic revolution and socialism. The congress adopted a document entitled "The Substantiation and Theses of the General Line of the Party" and amended the party's charter. The congress sharply condemned the anti-Soviet, anti-socialist provocative line of the Beijing leadership which converged with U.S. imperialism and the aggression unleashed by the ruling Beijing clique against the heroic people of Vietnam. The congress elected the new membership of the party's Central Committee. Jorge Shafick Handal was reelected as the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Salvador.

GRENADA PRIME MINISTER CITES U.S. PLANS FOR DESTABILIZATION

ID101244 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana, May 10, TASS--Maurice Bishop, the prime minister of Grenada, exposed a plan for destabilisation of the situation in Grenada, worked out by United States special services. In a sound and television broadcast he pointed out that this involved activation of the anti-Grenada campaign in the press, acts of economic sabotage and also conspiracies with the object of killing leaders of the country. Maurice Bishop recalled that the enemies of Grenada and of the process of progressive transformations had already begun implementing this plan: A tourist agency in the centre of the capital was set alight. The press of some countries began publishing slanderous concoctions against Grenada.

The prime minister called upon the population actively to join the people's militia and people's army, vigilantly to watch reactionary machinations and by joint effort to defend the gains of the people.

CPSU RESOLUTION HITS 'TRITE,' 'FORMALISTIC' PROPAGANDA WORK

LD101435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 79 pp 1-2 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee; the CPSU Central Committee Has Adopted a Resolution 'On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work'"--passages in all capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has noted that the building of the developed socialist society in the USSR, the tremendous growth of the country's material and spiritual potential, and the successes of the CPSU and Soviet state's struggle for peace and international cooperation and the peoples' freedom and independence have created broad opportunities for the implementation of our party's program aims in the formation of people's communist awareness. These aims are the education of all working people in a spirit of high ideological fiber and devotion to the socialist motherland and the cause of communism and a communist attitude toward labor and public property, the total elimination of vestiges of bourgeois views and morals, the all-round harmonious development of the individual and the creation of a true wealth of spiritual culture.

The Soviet land's achievements in forming the new man and developing science, culture and the people's education are great and widely known throughout the world. We have numerous well-trained ideological cadres. Rich experience of propaganda and agitation work has been accumulated. A powerful information and propaganda apparatus provided with modern equipment--an extensively developed press, television and radio--has been created in the country.

The influence of this whole powerful complex of information and education covers many millions of people. Its main task is to arm the Soviet people and each new generation with the invincible weapon of historical truth and a profound understanding of the laws and prospects of social development, relying on the unshakable foundation of Marxist-Leninist teaching.

The 25th CPSU Congress elaborated a clear political line, strategy and tactics for further advance toward communism and clearly defined the basic directions of ideological work at the present stage. The congress showed the way for improving the ideological standard and efficiency of this work--a comprehensive approach to the organization of the entire business of education: insuring the close unity of political, labor and moral education with consideration for the characteristics of different groups of working people. Fulfilling the great Lenin's behest, the party combines the broad masses' in-depth conscious study of Marxist-Leninist theory with the education of our people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and the inculcation of a communist attitude toward labor, social activity and high moral qualities in every USSR citizen.

Implementing the decisions of the party congress, the CPSU Central Committee has adopted resolutions on experience in the comprehensive solution of questions of ideological education work, the tasks of party study, the leadership of the mass information and propaganda media, the enhancement of the role of verbal political agitation, measures for improving lecture propaganda, the enhancement of the role of the working people's education, the further development of amateur artistic creativity, and the improvement of cultural services for the rural population.

On the basis of the Central Committee decisions and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," the party organizations have already done a great deal to intensify ideological education and information work and to enhance its efficiency. [paragraph continues]

Party, Komsomol and economic study has been markedly activated and has been brought closer to life. Press, television and radio items have become richer, more efficient and more comprehensible.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee noted that there are still many weaknesses and shortcomings, and very substantial ones at that, in the organization of information and ideological education work in our country. The main point is that the quality of this work far from always accords with the increased educational and cultural standard and requirements of Soviet people and does not take sufficient account of the dynamic nature of socioeconomic processes and the spiritual life of contemporary Soviet society. The nature of the sharply aggravated ideological struggle in the international arena is not always duly considered.

Under the conditions of developed socialism, Lenin's proposition that the state is strong through the awareness of the masses, that it is strong when the masses know everything, can judge everything and embark on everything with awareness is more topical than ever. On this plane the mass propaganda media, which insure that the population is informed on a wide range of problems of interest to it and that it understands them correctly, play an exceptionally important part. The press, television and radio and verbal propaganda and agitation must help the Soviet person even to find his way well in internal life and international affairs. They must arouse the desire to make the maximum contribution to the common cause, to the building of communism.

The press's elucidation of questions like the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of achievements of science and technology into the national economy, the raising of labor productivity, the improvement of the efficiency and quality of work, and the strictest saving of materials, raw material, fuel, energy and financial assets is still not effective enough.

The mass information organs frequently lack the ability to show and publicize in a lively and comprehensible way the best achievements and advanced experience of individual workers and whole labor collectives--and to show it so as to reveal the essence of this experience, to interest millions of people in it, and help its broad dissemination in practice.

The fear of openly putting up for discussion the topical issues of our social life and the still prevalent tendency to smooth over and bypass unresolved problems and acute issues and to keep quiet about shortcomings and difficulties existing in real life are incompatible with the tasks which the party sets for ideological education work. This approach and the inclination toward ostentation do not help matters but merely complicate the solution of our common tasks. Where criticism and self-criticism are not honored, where there is a lack of publicity in public affairs, direct harm is caused to the masses' activity. After all, it is precisely the masses' activity which is the important source of the strength of the socialist system.

Struggle must be waged systematically, purposefully and implacably with all means of propaganda and education--from discussion in the party organization and labor collective to criticism in the press--to eradicate ugly vestiges of the past still extant in our life and hostile to socialism such as money-grubbing, bribery, the desire to grab as much as possible from society while giving it nothing, thriftlessness, extravagance, drunkenness and hooliganism, bureaucratism and a heartless attitude toward people, and violations of labor discipline and public order. In the struggle against these phenomena it is also essential to use verbal persuasion and the strict power of the law.

The effectiveness of educational work is considerably reduced where a breach occurs between word and deed, where the unity of organizational, economic and ideological work is not insured. In assessing the work of the leaders and economic cadres it is essential to consider not only the indicators for the fulfillment of production plans but also the level of discipline, the moral-political climate in the collective, and working and everyday living conditions.

We cannot tolerate the fact that educational work is frequently relaxed in residential areas, hostels, small collectives and remote population centers. Ideological educational work with young people at plants, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, at educational establishments, construction sites and in the services sphere must become considerably more lively, specific, interesting and convincing.

The resolution also stresses that imperialist propaganda, with which the propaganda of the Beijing chauvinists and aggressors is now openly cooperating, is constantly waging a fierce offensive against Soviet people's minds, seeking with the aid of the most subtle methods and modern technical means to poison their awareness by slander against Soviet reality, to discredit socialism and to embellish imperialism and its predatory, inhuman policy and practice. Distorted information and the tendentious elucidation of facts, keeping quiet, half-truth and simply unpardonable lies--everything is brought into play.

Therefore one of the most important tasks of ideological education and information work is to help Soviet people to recognize the full falsity of this slanderous propaganda, to reveal in a clear, specific and convincing form its perfidious methods, and to bring to the people of the world the truth about the world's first country of victorious socialism. Here it should always be remembered that slackening attention to the elucidation of topical problems, inefficiency and questions left unanswered are advantageous only to our class enemy.

The frequently encountered formalist inclination toward empty talk and all sorts of propaganda cliches, the gray, "trite" style of items, the frequently mechanical reiteration of general truths instead of creative consideration and search for a lively and comprehensible form are a great shortcoming. This considerably reduces the effectiveness of the influence of educational work on people's consciousness and feelings. Theoretical generalizations, a serious, thoughtful analysis enriching the reader and listener are sometimes replaced by pomposity and superficial, pseudoscientific language, and conviction of tone in talking to an audience is replaced by didacticism and loud phrases. All this must be resolutely removed from practice.

The CPSU regards the working people's communist education as an important front in the struggle for communism. The course of the country's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development, the full realization of the potential of developed socialism, the implementation of the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy course and the consolidation of its international positions depend increasingly on the successes of ideological and political education work.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the union republic Communist Party Central Committee, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations to elaborate and implement specific measures to improve ideological and political education work, improve its efficiency and quality, perfect its forms and methods, and to eliminate existing shortcomings. Ideological work must be raised to a higher qualitative level in accordance with the requirements of developed socialism and the new tasks of communist building. [paragraph continues]

Constant concern for steadily enhancing the awareness and activeness of the people's masses, V.I. Lenin taught, remains as always the basis and the important content of party work. The improvement of ideological education work is a paramount task for all party organizations. Every communist, wherever he works, must act as the propagandist and purveyor of the ideas of Lenin's party. He must give all his knowledge and spiritual strength to this exceptionally important matter.

It is essential to focus the attention of the party organizations and ideological institutions and of the propaganda cadres and activists on the following urgent tasks of political education work:

INSURING A HIGH SCIENTIFIC STANDARD IN PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION. Showing clearly the greatness of communist ideals, the all-conquering force of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU's fruitful, tireless activity in consolidating the might of the Soviet motherland and improving the people's well-being, and socialism's historical advantages and its true democracy and humanism. Revealing convincingly, on the basis of specific facts, the essence of the Soviet way of life, the achievements of the developed socialist society, and the paths of its gradual development into a communist society. In theoretical and all ideological activity it is essential to consider the features of social development linked with the influence of the scientific and technical revolution. To explain what is being done and what has to be done for the successful solution of the next tasks of socioeconomic and cultural building and for the further development of Soviet democracy and the consolidation of socialist statehood. Forming in all Soviet people a sense of pride in the socialist fatherland, indestructible fraternal friendship of the USSR's peoples, respect for national culture, and implacability toward any manifestation of nationalism. Promoting the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the great Soviet people;

INTENSIFYING THE EFFICIENCY AND SPECIFICITY OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION AND ITS LINK WITH LIFE AND THE SOLUTION OF ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL TASKS. Explaining the CPSU's socioeconomic policy aimed at improving the people's material well-being and culture and developing by every means socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor. Actively promoting the successful solution of the historical tasks of uniting the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, and generalizing and widely publicizing advanced experience and the successes of Soviet science and technology. Struggling persistently for the consolidation of labor and state discipline, the enhancement of responsibility for the matter in hand, and the saving and careful handling of socialist property and against extravagance, departmentalism and localistic tendencies. The Soviet person must be clearly aware of the social significance of his personal participation in the fulfillment of national economic plans and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as a decisive condition for the further consolidation of the might of the motherland and the victory of communism;

DEVELOPING THE OFFENSIVE NATURE OF PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION. Supporting by every means everything new, progressive and promising and struggling resolutely against that which hinders our advance. Proceeding from the premise that the innovators' record indicators are not an end in themselves but a very important means of mobilizing the masses' labor energy toward raising labor productivity and a powerful reserve for improving production efficiency and work quality. Enterprising, creative participation in labor and social life is an indicator of a person's ideological and civic maturity.

Consolidating the positions of world socialism and all progressive forces creates favorable conditions for communist building and for the development of an ideological offensive against imperialism and hegemonism, militarism and reaction. It is necessary to continue to tirelessly publicize the CPSU's Leninist foreign policy course and the successes of real socialism, to strengthen solidarity with the peoples of the socialist community countries and the international working class and national liberation movement, and to expand and intensify ideological cooperation with the fraternal parties. One of the constant tasks of the Soviet mass information media is to elucidate regularly the life of the socialist countries in all their diversity, drawing special attention to the specific positive experience of the fraternal parties' solution of topical social problems, political, ideological and economic cooperation between the fraternal states, and the equal and mutually advantageous nature of their relations. Regularly elucidating the selfless struggle of the fraternal communist and workers parties against imperialism and the danger of a new war and for the ideals of communism and the fundamental interests of the working class and all working people and for social progress.

It is essential to expose most resolutely the imperialist preachers of cold war and the aggravation of international tension and the arms race which threatens to place the world on the brink of nuclear disaster. Revealing the antipopular, inhuman essence of present-day capitalism, the predatory nature of the neocolonialism policy and the true complexion of the hypocritical defenders of "rights" and "freedoms." Exposing the hegemonist, great-power course of the Beijing rulers and their aggressive aspirations and closing of ranks with the forces of imperialism, reaction and war. Dealing a fitting rebuff in good time to acts of ideological subversion by imperialism and its henchmen. Waging a consistent struggle against any forms of opportunism and revisionism.

Our duty is to pit unshakable cohesion, the powerful ideological unity of our ranks and the deep conviction and political vigilance of every Soviet person and his readiness to defend the motherland and the revolutionary gains of socialism against the subversive political and ideological activity of the class enemy and his malicious slandering of socialism.

The core of ideological and political education work has been and remains the formation in Soviet people of a scientific world outlook, selfless devotion to the cause of the party and communist ideals, love for the socialist fatherland, and proletarian internationalism. In the system of party study, economic education, Komsomol political enlightenment and mass forms of propaganda, it is necessary to insure in-depth study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, the history of the CPSU, the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses, and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders, stressing here the CPSU's loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the party's tireless collective activity on the creative development of the theory and practice of scientific communism. Knowledge of revolutionary theory and the party's policy must be transformed in Soviet people into conviction and into the active life stance of the staunch fighter for communism and against any manifestations of alien ideology, into a guide to action for the solution of the urgent problems of developed socialism.

The success of political and economic training depends wholly on the theoretical and methodological standard of the propaganda worker cadres. It is the duty of all party committees to select, teach and educate propaganda workers skillfully and to surround them with daily concern and attention. A sense of high responsibility for the content and results of educational work and the creative quest for new forms and methods of work with people must be inherent in propaganda and ideological workers.

The resolution provides for a number of measures to improve the system of the communists' Marxist-Leninist study and the improvement of the propaganda cadres' theoretical and methodological standards.

The CPSU Central Committee instructs the party committees to persistently improve mass political work in the collectives and places of residence. They must reinforce the staff of agitation and political information workers, lecturers and reporters with communists and Komsomol members from among leading workers, kolkhoz members, scientists, specialists and cultural figures. They must improve work with the agitation and propaganda aktiv, take steps to reinforce the material and technical base of mass political work, and enhance the role of houses and offices of political enlightenment and information centers. Visual agitation means must be used more actively, while observing moderation and displaying artistic taste.

The CPSU Central Committee approved the practice of holding joint political days with the participation of members of the CPSU Central Committee and union republic Communist Party Central Committees and leading party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic cadres.

It is essential, the resolution stresses, to react promptly to the problems which arise in life. It should become a rule that not a single question worrying the working people should remain unanswered. The most burning issues of domestic and international life, the struggle to improve production efficiency and work quality, the consolidation of discipline and organization, and the formation of implacability toward antisocial manifestations and hostile ideology and morality should be the focus of lecture and mass political work.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed party committees and leaders of the mass information and propaganda media to improve the propaganda of Marxism-Leninism and the CPSU's historical experience and the ideological content and effectiveness of press, television and radio items. The life of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia must be comprehensively elucidated, and the most important achievements of the economy, science and culture must be shown. Urgent questions of economic and cultural building and international life must be submitted for discussion by readers and listeners. It is necessary to insure the practical implementation of Lenin's principle of publicity in the work of the party, state and economic organs and public organizations. The development of principled, open and constructive criticism and self-criticism must be promoted. Responsibility must be raised for a strict and objective approach to the elucidation of facts and for substantiated positive and critical assessments. The further development of the rural worker correspondents' movement must be insured. An attentive attitude must be displayed toward all letters received by the editorial office, the opinions of the working people on domestic and international issues and surveys of letters must be published regularly, and party, soviet and economic leaders must be enlisted to analyze and comment on the editorial mail. It was deemed necessary for ministers and leaders of central and republican departments to discuss important problems regularly in the press and on television and radio and answer working people's questions. It is necessary to achieve the adoption and publication without fail of practical steps in response to critical alarm calls and of items revealing advanced experience with a view to its universal introduction.

The subject matter, volume and geographical coverage of reports on domestic and international life and items published in newspapers and journals as well as television and radio broadcasts must have a higher information content.

Genres must be diversified and special attention paid to style and language, verbosity and triteness must be overcome, and concern must be displayed for the effectiveness, persuasiveness and comprehensibility of statements. We must strive to insure that publications do not repeat each other, taking into account the fact that most families take at least three newspapers, watch television broadcasts regularly, and listen to the radio. Newspapers and journals must have their own "face" and their own range of basic topics and must present materials in a style and format characteristic of their speciality. Specific instructions in this direction were also issued to TASS, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

The USSR Journalists Union and newspaper and journal and television and radio broadcasting editorial offices and publishing houses must galvanize creative life, establish the study of the experience of work, and hold creative competitions.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed union republic Communist Parties and kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, with a view to the comprehensive solution of the tasks of ideological education work, to elaborate long-term and annual plans for work on the working people's communist education, coordinating the efforts of party, soviet, public and economic organs to insure unity in the ideological, political, labor and moral education of all groups of the population. Here special attention must be paid to in-depth and all-round study of public opinion and sociological research. A high standard of ideological education work must be insured in every party organization and collective. An atmosphere of principledness, comradely exactingness and attention to each person must be created and the way to his mind and heart must be found. The responsibility of leading cadres must be raised for the educational consequences of economic activity. Primary party organizations and party groups must be centers for daily ideological education activity. They must rally the collective, skillfully perform individual work with people, encourage their social and labor activity, improve the standard of labor and everyday life, and develop a feeling for what is new. The responsibility of party committee department sections for the state of educational work among all groups of working people must be raised. The all-round improvement of the education of young people, of the rising generations, must receive the constant concern and attention of all party organizations. The role and responsibility of each party member must be enhanced in this matter.

Fuller use must be made of the educational potential of socialist competition and progressive forms of organizing labor in industry, agriculture, construction and transport. The working people must be informed promptly and extensively of the progress of competition; concern must be displayed for improving their professional and cultural standards; people's needs and requests must be treated tactfully and the opinion of labor collective members must be respected. In summing up the results of competition it is essential to consider not only production indicators but also the state of educational work.

It is essential to strive for the further intensification of ideological education work among the rural population. A high degree of responsibility must be formed in rural workers for the all-round, dynamic development of agriculture and for increased output of grain, meat, milk, cotton, potatoes, vegetables and other products and their sale to the state. Under the conditions of the industrialization of agricultural production and major social changes in the countryside, constant concern must be displayed for improving the rural workers' general education, professional and cultural standards.
[paragraph continues]

Love of the agricultural professions must be instilled in young people, and their patriotic desire to work in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must be developed and supported.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed the party committees to enhance the role and responsibility of the local press, television and radio in mobilizing the working people to fulfill plans and in improving ideological education work and informing the population; to galvanize the activity of the party committees' ideological commissions, charging them with coordinating ideological education work in the collectives and places of residence, searching for new forms and methods and monitoring the fulfillment of decisions taken; and to elaborate and implement specific measures to intensify atheist education. The responsibility of communists and Komsomol members in struggling against religious prejudices must be enhanced.

The resolution indicates the need to step up the elaboration of topical problems of Marxist-Leninist theory and questions of ideological work. It is deemed expedient to focus scholars' attention on the following problems: The CPSU's ideological activity under the conditions of mature socialism; the formation of the Marxist-Leninist world outlook among various groups of working people; the development of an active life stance as the most important task of moral education; the educational functions of the labor collective; the methodology of a comprehensive approach to the organization of the whole task of education; the study of public opinion; and the features and methods of the ideological struggle in the international arena at the present stage. The main task of research is in-depth analysis of the spiritual life of society and the elaboration of scientifically substantiated recommendations for the further improvement of political education activity.

The resolution stresses the important role of criticism and self-criticism in rectifying shortcomings in work and their significance in education. Party committees, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs and ministries and departments must react promptly and efficiently to the working people's critical remarks and press statements. They must discuss in a principled manner items which raise important issues of economic building, communist education and public life and must give extensive publicity to instances of the suppression of criticism.

The Soviet trade unions, the resolution says, are called upon to be a school of management, a school of communism, and to promote actively the exercise of democracy in a decisive sphere of social life--production. The lofty duty of the Soviet trade unions is to improve the forms of socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude of labor, to strive resolutely for the consolidation of discipline and the raising of labor productivity, to uphold the working people's rights and interests, and to be concerned more profoundly and energetically for social and consumer services issues on the successful solution of which the effectiveness of educational work largely depends. With enterprise leaders and party organizations they must strive to enhance the role of labor collectives both in production and in ideological education activity.

The resolution points out that the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol committees must persistently and consistently implement Lenin's immortal behest "to learn communism" and struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 18th Komsomol Congress. All groups of young people must be covered by ideological influence and the youth must be educated in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people and in a spirit of communist morality. Here youth's requirements and the rising standard of their education and vocational training must be considered.

The intensification of the political, labor and moral tempering of young men and women and the formation in them of the desire for knowledge, culture and professional skill and a solicitous attitude toward the people's property must become the specific combat business of every Komsomol organization. It is essential to develop the patriotic movement entitled "The Young People's Enthusiasm and Creativity Must Be Devoted to the 5-Year Plan of Efficiency and Quality" and to improve the work of student detachments and schoolchildren's labor formations. The role of Lenin's behests in the comprehensive solution of the tasks of our youth's communist education must be enhanced. Komsomol members must be enlisted more actively to work with pioneers, adolescents and vocational and technical school students.

The party committees, AUCCTU, Komsomol Central Committee, USSR Sports Committee and DOSAAF Central Committee must take additional steps to boost the mass physical culture movement, enhance sports skill, and improve educational work among athletes and sportsmen. Youth military-patriotic education must be stepped up, as must the training of young men for military service.

It is the duty of the party and Komsomol organizations to instill in the younger generation a sense of historical responsibility for the destiny of socialism and the motherland's prosperity and security.

The Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate have been instructed to take steps aimed at the further intensification of the educational role of the Soviet Armed Forces. The glorious traditions of the army and navy, service in which is a wonderful school for labor and military training, moral purity, courage, patriotism and comradeship, must be augmented. Soviet servicemen must be profoundly aware of their duty in safeguarding the Soviet people's peaceful labor and defending the cause of peace and socialism.

The CPSU Central Committee sets the USSR Ministry of Education, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the USSR Academy of Teaching Sciences the task of achieving organic unity in the training and educational processes and of forming a scientific world outlook, lofty moral-political qualities and industriousness in pupils and students. Interest in political knowledge must be instilled in young people and their social activity must be developed by every means. Steps must be taken for the further development of work outside school technical and artistic creativity, physical culture and sport.

The resolution draws attention to the need to strengthen the link between family, school and public by every means. Daily concern must be displayed for teacher cadres; the authority of the teacher, instructor, foreman or mentor must be raised; and labor collectives' patronage over schools and vocational and technical colleges must be developed.

Party organizations, cultural organs, ideological institutions and departments, and creative unions are set the task of improving the ideological-political education and Marxist-Leninist instruction of the artistic intelligentsia. Constant concern must be displayed for the formation of high ideological fiber and a civic outlook and for the development of the creative activity of writers, artists, composers, theater and movie figures and journalists. Attention must be paid to the creation of important new works of literature and art giving a talented depiction of the Soviet people's heroic achievements and of the problems of socialist society's development and striking against our ideological adversaries. [paragraph continues]

The activity of the creative unions must be galvanized in analyzing trends in the development of literature and art, assessing works in an exacting comradely manner, and educating young creative cadres; from these positions the activity of theaters and musical collectives and the state of representational art and amateur artistic activity must be investigated more deeply, and every concern must be displayed for their further development.

The resolution provides for a number of measures for the expansion and improvement of the use of the existing material base of ideological work. To this end, the resolution says in particular, it is essential to make as efficient use as possible, irrespective of departmental subordination, of all the country's available palaces, clubs, libraries, halls and stadiums to develop political-educational, mass cultural and sports work. Responsibility for the efficient use of the existing base must be placed on local party and soviet organs. City and rayon soviets, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and cultural and sports organs must put in order all available cultural institutions and sports installations and insure the fulfillment of new construction plans.

The CPSU Central Committee instructed the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gosplan and ministries and departments concerned to develop specific measures to expand and improve the material and technical base of propaganda.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and kraykoms and obkoms, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, and ministries and departments are instructed to report on progress in fulfilling this resolution in December 1979 and December 1980.

The resolution expresses the firm conviction of the CPSU Central Committee that all party organizations will greet the 26th party congress with militant, purposeful organizational and political work to fulfill this resolution and will insure further improvement of the quality and effectiveness of ideological-political and educational activity and the successful solution of the tasks of communist building.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO STUDENT DETACHMENTS RALLY

LD252338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the participants in an all-union rally of student detachments which opens in Alma-Ata today. It says:

Dear friends, I heartily greet you, active participants in student detachments. Your rally is being held in Kazakhstan where a quarter of a century ago the conquest of virgin and disused lands began. It is profoundly symbolic that in the heroic years of the virgin lands epic, the student detachments who paved the way for the mass, patriotic movement of students and young people were conceived and strengthened. Working in detachments, in common bond with workers and kolkhoz farmers, the students acquire experience of collective labor and creative ability. They consolidate in practice the knowledge they have attained and train themselves for an active position in life. The ranks of the detachments are replenished annually, but the traditions of selfless labor and the spirit of romance and unselfishness, friendship and comradeship, remain unchanged. It is remarkable that over 6 million young men and women have undergone ideological-political, labor and moral training in the detachments. The Communist Party and the Soviet state rate highly the contribution of the Leninist Komsomol and the student-and-youth movement in the nationwide struggle for the successful fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The "students' billion," assimilated annually at some of the most important shock-labor construction sites, shows convincingly that students have become a real force in implementing the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The detachments' field of activity is constantly widening: They are participating actively in the further rise of agricultural production and the development of transport, trade and everyday services. The practical sociopolitical activity of students is being enriched. As part of a single process of training specialists, work in students' detachments actively promotes the preparation of experienced and skilled organizers of production. It is therefore important that each student should during his period of learning pass through the labor semester school and acquire the habits of organizational and educative work.

Great and responsible work lies ahead of you, and you--the engineers, agronomists, pedagogs and scientific and cultural workers of tomorrow--must study hard and take up arms in a creative way [tvorcheski ovladevat boyevym oruzhiyem] in the struggle for communism and Marxist-Leninist theory, and cultivate in yourselves diligence, a business-like attitude and a striving for what is new and fresh.

I wish you, dear friends, further successes in your studies and your shock labor. Always be true to the cause of Lenin, the cause of the party and the people! Bear with honor the glorious banner of Great October!

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK JEWISH OBLAST ANNIVERSARY--Today the Jewish Autonomous Oblast marks its 45th anniversary. Striking changes have been made in the oblast since it was founded. The output of industrial products has increased more than 100 times. Arable land has increased by nearly one-fourth. The oblast's enterprises now turn out combines, power transformers, footwear, garments, cement, lime, lead, copper, prefabricated houses and lumber. Great prospects are ahead for the truck repair plant of the BAM Railway, which is under construction. The oblast has also achieved considerable successes in the development of culture, public education and health. There are now nearly 150 general education schools and more than 300 clubs in the oblast. Newspapers in Russian and Yiddish are published in Birobidzhan. [Khabarovsk Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 May 79 OW]

PREVENTING DELINQUENCY--Writers and journalists at their meeting with workers of the Kazakh Ministry of Internal Affairs on 4 May discussed the importance of a comprehensive attitude to problems concerning the working people's education and the prevention of delinquency. Kazakh Minister of Internal Affairs Yesbulatov spoke about tasks handled by the organs. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 4 May 79 AU]

SALE OF FOREIGN BOOKS--Since the All-European Conference in Helsinki, the Soviet Union has expanded the network of specialized shops selling foreign books and has nearly doubled the output of such literature. There are more than 100 shops in this country now offering foreign books and periodicals; the largest one is under construction in Moscow now; it will be selling the output of the Moscow Progress publishers, which put out literature in translations from dozens of foreign languages. These publishers are now preparing to turn out a number of works by authors of the United States, France, Japan and the Scandinavian countries. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD]

FEDOSEYEV PRESENTS AWARD TO VOPROSY EKONOMIKI JOURNAL

LD100815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--The journal VOPROSY EKONOMIKI has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for services to the development of economic science. On 4 May R.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented this high award to the journal's collective at a ceremony in Moscow.

EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED IN KIRGIZIA, NO SERIOUS DAMAGE

LD100905 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] Frunze, May 10, TASS--At 21 hours 41 minutes, Moscow time, on May ninth, an earthquake took place in Kirgizia, 70 kilometers southeast of the town of Przhevalsk. It was of force 6 in the epicentre in the centre of Tienshan. Force four was registered in Rzhvalsk, 3-4 in the town of Cholpon-Ata and Rybachiy, 2-3 in Frunze and Alma-Ata. There were no casualties and only slight destruction.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS, COAL EXTRACTION--Over the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan 127 new oil and gas deposits were discovered in the country. West Siberian oil workers are to more than double oil extraction in the current 5-year period and achieve an annual output in excess of 300 million tons; in 1980 155 billion cubic meters of gas are to be produced in that region. To achieve this new deposits must be found. This year coal extraction is to start at the Neryungri open cast mine. The first of 10 open cast mines of the Kansk-Achinsk complex is under construction in Krasnoyarskiy Kray. The geologists' targets this year are high. It is envisaged to increase the volume of geological prospecting work by almost 11.5 percent. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 9 May 79 LD]

ESTONIAN GAS PIPELINE COMPLETED--The construction of the last section of the Tartu-Rakvere gas pipeline in Estonia has been completed. The second string of the line, linked with the first, will increase the reliability of fuel supplies to the industrial areas of the Baltic region. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 May 79 LD]

AIR CUSHION TRANSPORT VESSELS--Moscow--The Soviet fleet is acquiring transport vessels of the "flying platform" class, which are designed to carry cargo over shallow water to areas where there are no special wharves and cranes. One such "go-anywhere" air cushion vehicle is being built at the Krasnaya Kuznitsa works in Archangel (north Russia). Its draft allows it to enter even the estuaries of the shallowest rivers. Wharves are replaced by mechanisms located right onboard, including a 12-ton crane with a jib span of 20 meters. The vessel is able to approach the shore, directly uncover the forward portion of the hull and by a kind of extending bridge deliver containers, technical goods and equipment to the shore. For bulk cargoes this "bridge" will be an extending transporter belt about 26 meters long, and for liquid cargoes, such as fuel, it will be two pumps. In brief the new "go-anywhere" craft as it were has amalgamated the dry-cargo vessel, the container-ship and the tanker. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2009 GMT 10 May 79 LD]

CSA REPORTS RECENT SOWING DATA, STATUS OF SOWING CAMPAIGN

LD101403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "Sowing in Progress"]

[Text] According to figures from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday 30 April 30 million hectares (18 percent of the area allotted to them) of spring crops had been sown, a figure which included some 16.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (exclusive of corn). Some 1.6 million hectares of sunflowers--35 percent of the allotted area--were sown, 2.2 million hectares of sugar beet or 58 percent, 20 million hectares of cotton or 94 percent, and 356,000 hectares of potatoes or 11 percent of the allotted area.

Farmers in many parts of the country celebrated May Day in the fields. Celebrating the working people's holiday with shock work in the spring fields is an old tradition. But this year as much as possible had to be done as well as possible during the first days of May, since the long-awaited warm weather finally arrived and the opportunity arose to sharply increase the pace of fieldwork. This opportunity was needed because a cold, wet April threw sowing schedules way out in a number of areas. Some 118 million hectares of spring crops were sown last week. That is a pretty respectable rate.

Thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhoses are setting an example of well-coordinated and vigorous work.

Take Primorskiy Rayon in Zaporozhskaya Oblast. Compared with neighboring rayons, the natural and climatic conditions there are not as good as they might be. But it was on the local farms that the "seal of quality for the field" movement sprung up. In order to secure such high recognition for one's grain-growing skill it is necessary to gather at least 50 quintals of winter wheat and corn grain under industrial conditions and an average of at least 35 quintals of spring grains. In 1976 there were 55 fields in the rayon with the seal of quality; last year the figure had risen to 195. There could be more such fields this year, since farmers in the rayon made a first-rate job of sowing the early crops despite working under difficult conditions and against the clock. They are not tending the winter crops with great agrotechnical skill. All collectives growing corn went out into the fields in a state of combat readiness. There are many such examples.

Leading farms in the Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast cultivated those areas which were "ready" at night and sowed them in the morning, entrusting this work to the most experienced machine operators. At the same time, other links were preparing the soil for late crops. On the recommendation of scientists and with regard to the specific conditions, a number of farmers in the Kuban sowed their rice early, embedding the seeds deeply.

With the rapid rise in air and soil temperature in many parts of the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Non-Chernozem Zone and the Baltic republics, a considerable amount of work needs to be done in tilling the hard-packed soil. Additionally, plowland is crusting in some places. Here, especially now, it is important to organize work in such a way as to have time to do it within optimum schedules and at the same time to destroy weeds before sowing. Stepping up the battle against weeds is a major task for the agronomic service in many parts of the country. In general, as the recent session of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture Collegium pointed out, no oversimplification of the processes must be allowed to happen anywhere regardless of the complexities.

Spring crops are now being sown on farms in 33 oblasts, autonomous republics and krais in the RSFSR, all oblasts in the Ukraine and Belorussia, and in 7 oblasts in Kazakhstan. In the last few days kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Novgorodskaya, Pskovskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Smolenskaya, Irkutskaya and Chitinskaya oblasts, and in the Buryatskaya ASSR have joined in this work.

Competition among farmers for a good harvest of grain and other crops is broadening. The 10th 5-Year Plan is filling socialist competition with new content and enriching it with new forms. A vivid example of this is the practical work of labor collectives in Stavropolskiy Kray's Ipatovskiy Rayon and Vinnitskaya Oblast's Yampolskiy Rayon, which are innovators in farming techniques, in the use of the most progressive production processes and in administrative organization. Their aim is to achieve the highest possible end results in production with a steady reduction in labor and capital input per unit of output.

Just when the country is celebrating the 50th anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan, farmers in Ipatovskiy and Yampolskiy rayons have concluded a pact for labor cooperation and competition in order to achieve the highest possible results in management in 1979-1980. In order to achieve this aim it was decided to make a combined effort, to pass their experience on to one another and to help apply it quickly and effectively. In particular, it was agreed to carry out work in integrated mechanized groups at all stages of the harvest campaign, thereby insuring that maximum use is made of the machines' technical potential. It is planned to expand and deepen businesslike links among all those involved in the production, transportation, storage and processing of agricultural produce. This is a good example which, one should think, will find many followers!

This is a strenuous time for farmers. Time requires that maximum use be made of the hours of fine weather, that highly productive use be made of equipment, and that there be no negligence in work.

47 Million Hectares Sown

LD110514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration over 47 million hectares have been sown to various spring crops by the beginning of this week in the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. By the beginning of May there were favorable conditions for fieldwork everywhere.

Whereas over all of April the soil became ready for cultivation from Rostov to Saratov, in the first 7 days of May it reached a soft and pliable state over the territory from Saratov to Kirov. The land warmed up rapidly and it became possible to carry out the sowing of early and late crops at the same time. This work is now proceeding at a fast rate. Over the past week alone, crops have been sown on 17 million hectares. The sowing of early grain crops has been practically completed in the Ukraine.

PLANTING OF MANY CROPS IN 'FULL SWING'

LD110520 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Summary] In the first week of May over 17 million hectares were sown to spring crops--more than during the preceding week. The main emphasis is on the sowing of grain crops. Sugar beet has been sown on an area of almost 3 million hectares and cotton sowing is drawing to a close.

Over half the planned acreage for sunflower has been sown. The sowing of soya has started and the acreage devoted to this crop is being increased; in the Ukraine, for instance, it is being almost doubled. The planting of potatoes and vegetables, the sowing of long-fiber flax, hemp, fodder root crops and annual and perennial grasses is in full swing.

SPRING FIELDWORK CONTINUES AS WEATHER IMPROVES

LD101005 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 May 79 p 1 LD

[USSR Hydrometeorological Center report by agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather became considerably warmer and there was a slight rainfall on the USSR's European territory. In most agricultural regions the daytime temperature reached 15-24 degrees at the end of April; 26-29 degrees in northeast and southern oblasts of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus. The frontier of fieldwork moved north.

Conditions for fieldwork improved in Moldavia, the Ukraine (except for western oblasts) and the North Caucasus. In these areas the soil reached a temperature of 10-14 degrees at a depth of 10 centimeters. As rain stopped and daytime temperatures rose, spring grain crops were sown under good conditions in the Central-Chernozem Zone, southeastern Belorussia and the lower Volga area. The soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm was 6-8 degrees. Favorable conditions were created for planting potatoes. In the Baltic area fieldwork was hampered by rain.

Winter and early spring crops developed intensively. The development of winter crops is 5-10 days ahead of average in southern parts of Moldavia and the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus.

On 30 April the northern frontier of early-sown spring grain crops ran through Tallin, Novgorod, Kalinin, Lipetsk and Krasnyy Kut (Saratovskaya Oblast). Early spring crops have sprouted in northern oblasts of the Ukraine and in Volgogradskaya Oblast, and barley has begun to tiller in Odesskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts and in Stavropolskiy Kray.

The weather was warm in the farming regions of Siberia and in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan; some days the temperature reached 12-19 degrees. In most parts of this area the soil was waterlogged, attaining a soft, pliable consistency only in parts of southern Krasnoyarskiy and Khabarovskiy krays.

In most parts of the cotton-sowing zone the first shoots appeared on 1 May. The seeds have germinated in Karakalpakskaya ASSR and in Khorezmskaya, Tashauzskaya, Chirkentskaya and Oshskaya oblasts. In Ashkhabadskaya and Maryyskaya oblasts, in southern Chardzhouskaya Oblast and in Bukharskaya, Kashkadarinskaya, Surkhandarinskaya, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya oblasts early sowing has developed the first true leaf at about the usual time.

USTINOV HAILS RAMIFICATIONS OF USSR WORLD WAR II VICTORY

LD101301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 79 p 2 LD

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of defense: "A High Point in History"]

[Text] Comrade L. I. Brezhnev called the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 a high point in the history of mankind. It took Soviet people more than 1,400 days and nights to reach this point. This journey took place under the leadership of their tried and tested tempered vanguard--the Leninist party. They made a tireless and purposeful journey through the flames of fierce battles and through unprecedented difficulties and privations, devoting all their strength and their lives to routing the odious enemy.

On 9 May 1945 the Soviet people's unparalleled military and labor exploit ended--an exploit for the sake of the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland and for the sake of peace and progress. Today, 34 years later, the Soviet people are joined in celebrating this joyous day by the peoples of the socialist community states, our class brothers in all countries and on all continents, and all progressive people of the world.

Our victory was a high spot in mankind's history because it demonstrated the soundness and invincible force of the new socialist social and state system.

Fascist Germany's perfidious attack on the Soviet Union pursued far-reaching aims: the liquidation of the world's first socialist state--the USSR, the partitioning of its territory, the enslavement of our country's peoples, and the destruction of millions of Soviet people.

Having embarked on the Great Patriotic War, the Soviet people staunchly defended the historic gains of October and their own power. The very existence of socialism in the world and the present and future of world civilization depended on the citizens of the Soviet land, on their steadfastness, selflessness and courage.

Only a sociopolitical system possessing real vitality and enjoying the undivided support of the broadest masses of the working people could have withstood the fight against a perfidious and strong enemy--a fight of unprecedented scale and ferocity.

We not only endured, we won. The Great Patriotic War graphically demonstrated the insuperable might of the Soviet state, the inexhaustible potential and power of the Soviet state, the inexhaustible potential and power of the Soviet socialist economy, the indissoluble friendship and fraternity of all the USSR's nations and nationalities, and the monolithic cohesion of Soviet people around the Leninist Communist Party.

The party was the organizer and general of the nationwide struggle for victory. Following V. I. Lenin's instructions that "if things develop into a war then everything must be subordinated to the interests of the war, the country's entire domestic life must be subordinated to the war," it merged the political, economic and military leadership and created an effective system of administration. The USSR Supreme Soviet, the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee and the Soviet of USSR People's Commissars decided to set up a State Defense Committee to be the focus of all power in the country. The committee's decisions and orders were binding for all citizens and all party, soviet and Komsomol organs in the country. Leadership of the armed forces' actions was exercised by the supreme high command general headquarters. Its working organ was the General Staff. [paragraph continues]

Party political work in the forces was organized by the main political directorates of the worker-peasant Red Army and the navy. Matters relating to material, technical, operational and strategic backup for the army and navy were dealt with by the appropriate administrations of the People's Defense Commissariat. The country's true military and economic headquarters was the USSR Gosplan. The direct organization of production and supplies of weapons and combat equipment for the field army was implemented by industrial defense sectors' people's commissariats.

With this orderly system of administration organs as a foundation, the party elaborated and implemented principled solutions for the utilization of the armed forces, coordinated warfare plans with the potential of the country's national economy, and directed the activity of the economy in such a way as to provide the front with everything it needed.

Thanks to the party's wise policy and its day-to-day leadership, the mighty forces of socialism were brought into play and maximum use was made of its tremendous potential.

The Soviet people were victorious despite the fact that fascist Germany had trained a massive army of 6.5 million soldiers, over 3,700 tanks, almost 5,000 combat aircraft and more than 47,000 guns and mortars to attain its criminal goals. The history of warfare had never before seen such a army. It appeared that there was no force capable of halting it, especially as a succession of European capitalist states had fallen beneath the blows of the Hitlerite military machine.

But the Soviet Union and its army were such a force. In bloody battles on the wide Soviet-German front--the main front of World War II--the fascist hordes were first halted and then forced to retreat, whereupon they were routed. It was here that the enemy lost three-fourths of its manpower and a large number of aircraft, tanks and guns.

In the fierce battle against the enemy our socialist military organization convincingly demonstrated its indisputable superiority over the imperialist states' military organization. The Soviet Armed Forces displayed unsurpassed moral, political and combat qualities both in the difficult initial period of the Great Patriotic War and in the days of the brilliant victories over the Hitlerite aggressors during the liberation of native soil and, subsequently, of the peoples of Europe from the fascist yoke. The creative character of our military science and the combat maturity of the Soviet military cadres educated by the party were revealed in full.

The combat might of our armed forces rested on the sound material foundation of the socialist economy. Public ownership of the means of production and planned centralized organization of the national economy insured that production was placed on a military footing with unprecedented speed. It also insured an unprecedented increase in the production rate of weapons and combat equipment. During the Great Patriotic War years Soviet industry produced 30 percent more tanks than fascist German, 40 percent more aircraft and more than twice as many mortars and small arms. Our arms were of a higher quality too. The celebrated "Katyusha" mortars, Ilyushin aircraft and "34" guns were the embodiment of leading design thought and engineers' and workers' expertise.

In fact, our industry was working under more difficult conditions than that of fascist Germany whose industrial base, taking into account the industries of the occupied European countries, was twice as big as the Soviet Union's on the eve of the attack on the USSR and four times as big in 1942.

Under conditions of immense losses of sowing areas and shortage of machinery and manpower, socialist agriculture produced 4.312 billion poods of grain in 1941-1944--over three times more than was procured and purchased in prerevolutionary Russia during World War I.

Having risen in the vanguard of all progressive forces and embarked on the struggle against fascism the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, brought this struggle to a victorious conclusion. During the war the majesty of our socialist motherland, the motherland of Lenin, the motherland of October, was revealed in full to mankind.

Our victory was a high point in mankind's history also because it embodied the omnipotence of communist ideas and was a manifestation of their triumph over the misanthropic ideology of imperialism and fascism, the ideology of nationalism and racial hatred, barbarism and obscurantism.

Having won over the consciousness of the millions of people in our country, Marxist-Leninist ideology has become a truly great material force, the life-giving source of Soviet people's lofty moral spirit. The entire country, young and old, responded to the party's appeal and rose to rebuff the enemy. Moved by some deep inner force and responding to their hearts' command, Soviet people pursued, both in the military and in labor, the lofty ideals of communism, the ideals of patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

The exploits of Pvt Aleksandr Matrosov, Capt Nikolay Gastello and Gen Dmitriy Karbyshev, performed in the name of the socialist homeland and repeated many times during the war years, embodied the all-conquering spiritual strength of Soviet man. Exploits became commonplace in the actions of the motherland's armed defenders.

The glory of the heroes of the defense of the Brest fortress and Minsk, Odessa and Sevastopol, Leningrad and Kiev, Tula, Novorossiysk and Kerch will never fade. The battles at Moscow and on the Volga, the battles in the North Caucasus, at Kursk and Belgorod, in the Ukraine, in Belorussia, the Baltic area and Transpolar region and the major offensive operations of the final stage of the war will remain as examples of steadfastness, courage and military valor. The Soviet troops displayed remarkable humanist qualities in carrying out their lofty international mission. In giving selfless assistance to the peoples of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and other countries shaking off the fascist yoke, they bore high the honor and dignity of citizens of the world's first socialist state--people of ideological maturity and moral purity, possessing a broad political and cultural outlook.

The Soviet people's selfless devotion to the cause of October and the ideals of communism was vividly displayed in the heroic actions of the Soviet partisans and underground fighters. The partisan struggle led by the party behind enemy lines was a mass struggle. By the end of 1943 there were more than 1 million armed partisans. Their blows against the occupiers combined with the actions of the troops at the front to be an important factor which helped to bring our victory nearer.

The People's Volunteer Militia inscribed a wonderful page in the annals of the Great Patriotic War. Almost 2 million volunteers, from whom about 60 divisions and 200 separate regiments were formed, joined it in the grim period of the summer and fall of 1941. Former volunteer militiamen fought heroically in the field army on many fronts until the end of the war.

The Soviet people's selfless struggle roused antifascist forces throughout the world and intensified their activity.

The peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition made a great contribution to the rout of fascism. The troops of Poland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Albania, and, after the people's uprisings, the troops of Bulgaria and Romania fought courageously against the fascist invaders. In the occupied countries members of the resistance, the soldiers of people's liberation forces and partisans struggled heroically against the invaders. Fraternal Mongolia's army participated actively in the rout of the Japanese militarists.

All fighters against fascism and militarism were inspired by Soviet people's martial and labor exploits and their inexorable desire for victory. In our country the front and the rear were united in a mighty whole. The nationwide support strengthened Soviet soldiers' fighting spirit. In their turn, the successful operations of the army and the navy raised working people's political and labor activity to a still higher level and inspired a belief in the final rout of the enemy.

The last war provided cogent new confirmation of Lenin's prediction regarding the invincibility of a people among whom the majority of workers and peasants had learned, felt and perceived that they were defending their own Soviet power--working people's power--and that they were defending the cause which would insure for them and their children the opportunity to enjoy all the benefits of culture and all the creations of human labor.

The profound conviction in the justice of the Patriotic War and consciousness of the need to devote one's efforts and if necessary, life, for the sake of the motherland's freedom and independence and the triumph of socialism was a mighty source of our people's extremely high moral and political spirit and a source of Soviet people's lofty conscious discipline, indomitable combat and labor activity and inexhaustible optimism.

Communists set examples of lofty moral fiber, steadfastness, courage and unity of word and deed both in battle and labor. The party sent its best forces to the most crucial and decisive sectors of the struggle. Almost 33 percent of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolshevik) Central Committees, kraykoms and obkoms joined the ranks of the field army. They included Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. From the first days of the war until the victory itself he was in the forefront of the battle against fascism. While he was a combat commissar, talented organizer and political leader, he was at the same time a valiant, courageous and steadfast soldier. "Loyal sons of the party, in its name they called soldiers to fight to the death. They called on them to give their lives in the name of the motherland. And in battle they were the first to do what they urged others to do, carrying soldiers along in their wake"--these moving words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's about the frontline communists can justifiably be applied to him himself.

The communists cemented the ranks of the frontline soldiers and the working people in the rear and were their conscience and soul. They were the initiators of patriotic initiatives and could always be found wherever things were more difficult and wherever the success of a battle or the fulfillment of a crucial production task was being decided.

Some 3 million communists died the death of the brave during the war. But every time the fallen communists' place in the party formation was taken by new patriots. Some 5 million people swelled the party's ranks during the war. And this is the most cogent and vivid expression of Soviet people's boundless love for their own party, loyalty to its cause and determination to struggle to the end for the ideals of communism!

The victory of the Soviet people and their armed forces in the Great Patriotic War was also a high point in mankind's history because it was of historic importance for the further strengthening of the forces of socialism, peace and progress.

Our victory contributed to strengthening the positions of the USSR as the world's first socialist state and to the tremendous growth of its international prestige and influence. Its light has illuminated the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in communist building. In the complex situation of the cold war unleashed by imperialism, the Soviet Union was able in an extremely short time not only to heal the serious wounds inflicted by the war but also to achieve leading positions in the development of the economy, science and technology.

Through the heroic efforts of the party and people the world's first developed socialist society, which is characterized by the dynamism and large scale of socioeconomic development and the high maturity of the whole system of social relations, has been built in our country. The party's scientifically substantiated economic strategy aimed at achieving fundamental, long-term aims, the highest of which is the steady upsurge in the people's material and spiritual living standards, is being consistently implemented.

The majestic socioeconomic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress, which Soviet people are successfully implementing, marks a major new step along the path to communism. Our country's majestic achievements have found concentrated expression in the USSR Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people.

The light of our victory has illuminated the process of world development in the almost 35 years since the war. Our victory has exerted a tremendous influence on the correlation of class forces in the international arena. The collapse of fascism and Japanese militarism spelled the defeat of the most reactionary detachment of international imperialism and the weakening of the whole world capitalist system. A mighty wave of sociopolitical changes swept through the planet. The working people of a number of European and Asian countries which had been liberated from the invaders firmly proclaimed their determination to radically change the former social setup, seized power and moved on to building socialism. The community of socialist states emerged and strengthened.

Nowadays the socialist community rallied by a common system and ideology and by devotion to the cause of peace, socialism, democracy and national independence represents the most dynamic economic force and a leading factor in world politics. Through the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist countries the development of international relations has been turned from the path leading to war onto another path--the path of detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The Soviet Union consistently advocates the termination of the arms race and disarmament and is seeking the successful completion of work on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the United States and also the conclusion of other international agreements aimed at preventing the outbreak of nuclear war. This path accords with the vital interests of all peoples.

The inspiring example of the socialist countries has contributed to strengthening the forces of peace, democracy and progress which are struggling to deepen the positive shifts in the international political climate. Reactionary imperialist circles are fiercely resisting this. They have obviously not profited from the lessons of history. They are stepping up the arms race, maintaining hotbeds of tension, and exacerbating the situation in a number of areas of the world, particularly the Near and Middle East.

The present Beijing leadership is acting in harness with imperialism and the most shameless reaction. China's criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and military provocations against Laos and the Chinese side's decision to terminate the friendship, alliance and mutual aid treaty between the Soviet Union and the PRC, like many other facts, testify that Beijing is intensifying its adventurist, great-power policy which is creating a serious threat to peace. This threat, moreover, is intensifying as a result of imperialist circles' attempts to utilize Beijing's overtly anti-Soviet, antisocialist policy line for their own mercenary purposes.

The Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries counterpose to the intrigues of aggressive imperialist and reactionary forces their high vigilance and invariably firm, active and consistent struggle for peace, combining this with the strengthening of their defense capability and constant readiness to repel aggression, wherever it comes from.

Thanks to the concern of the party and all the Soviet people, our armed forces are at a level sufficient to insure that no one can encroach with impunity on our motherland's security and prevent the building of socialism and communism.

In the time since the victory year of 1945 the Soviet Armed Forces have made great strides in their development. They are equipped with first-class weapons and combat equipment and they have highly trained officer cadres and personnel who are politically mature, cohesive and educated in the spirit of ardent patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The present soldiers are serving under combat banners covered in legendary glory. They are keeping sacred and worthily continuing and augmenting the heroic traditions of older generations. This is clearly manifested in the high results in combat and political training and socialist competition, in the constant strengthening of discipline and organization, and in the improvement of the combat readiness of units, formations and ships. Soviet soldiers are discharging their patriotic and international duty shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the armies of the socialist states which are members of the Warsaw Pact. The combat friendship of the internationalist soldiers emerged in the fire of the battles against the common enemy during the last war and has strengthened in unprecedented fashion in the last few decades. The combined might of our defensive alliance and the inviolable unity of the fraternal armies are a reliable bastion of the preservation and consolidation of the gains of socialism and communism and the peace and security of the peoples.

Our country is greeting Victory Day in the full flower of its creative powers. The unfading exploit of the Soviet people and their soldiers in the Great Patriotic War lives on in the patriotic deeds and achievements of more and more new generations of builders and defenders of communism. It lives on in the strengthening might and glory of our motherland--the USSR. It lives on and will live on forever in mankind's irrepressible desire to implement the bright ideals of socialism and peace.

YEPISHEV VIEWS REASONS FOR SOVIET WORLD WAR II VICTORY

LD101509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Article by Army General A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Sources of the Great Victory"]

[Text] It is 34 years since that day in May when the exciting news of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was flashed around the world. [paragraph continues]

Today the working people of our cities and villages and army and navy servicemen honor the heroes whose loyalty to communist ideals and to the cause of Lenin's party, whose courage and fortitude, insured the motherland's freedom and independence and the future of social progress. During these festive days we recall the glorious deeds of the frontline soldiers and working people in the rear in order to see more clearly how selflessly our people struggled for today's happy life and to understand more profoundly the origins of the great victory, whose influence on world development does not wane with the years.

The last war was a very great test for the Soviet state. It was not simply a clash between two armies. The flame of a gigantic battle blazed for almost 4 years, testing the strength of everything: the economies, policies, ideologies and military organizations of two states belonging to opposite social systems. The Soviet Union and its soldiers were faced not simply with containing the "blitzkrieg," on which the Hitlerites were gambling, and with destroying the aggressor's military strength and numerous tanks and aircraft, but also with knocking out of his soldiers the "Aryan" spirit of Europe's subjugators implanted by the fascist leaders.

Our people rose up as one for the Patriotic War against the fascist invasion. The Leninist party's expressive formula--"Our cause is righteous. The enemy will be smashed. Victory will be ours," which rang out in the first hours of the war--summoned workers, kolkhoz members, the intelligentsia and army and navy servicemen to defend the socialist homeland. The Soviet people's universal patriotic enthusiasm, their heroic struggle and their cohesion around the party dispelled the Hitlerites' illusions and their counting on the weakness of our society's social foundations. United by common interests and a single will, shielded by the great Lenin's banner, Soviet people, frontline soldiers and working people in the rear, sons and daughters of all nationalities, communists, Komsomol members and nonparty people accomplished a feat unequalled in history.

The might and mobility of the socialist economy were revealed with exceptional force in the difficult wartime. What truly iron will our people had to possess in order to move more than 1,500 enterprises from the frontline regions to the east of the country, to commission them in new places and to organize the production of combat materiel and weapons. The army in the field obtained increasing numbers of tanks, aircraft and other types of weapons--which enabled us to surpass the enemy in the quantity and quality of combat materiel and weapons.

The socialist material and spiritual sources of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat might also predetermine the superiority of our military art. The pleiad of outstanding military leaders educated by the Leninist party enriched the "science of winning" with splendid examples of skillful military leadership. The Soviet soldiers' path to victory was marked by such portentous milestones as the defeat of the German fascist troops at Moscow and Stalingrad, on the Kursk Salient and in the Caucasus, on the Dnepr and in the imposing operations toward the end of the war.

The Soviet people's feat in the Patriotic War was a great one, and our victory was profoundly natural. Its origins lay, above all, in the tremendous vital force of the progressive socialist social and state system, in the monolithic sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, in the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia, in the friendship of the peoples of our multinational state, and in the mobilizing force of Marxist-Leninist ideology.

These were the origins of the might of the new, socialist type army, enjoying the undivided support and love of the working masses. [paragraph continues]

Turning today to the memorable times of the great battle against fascism, the Soviet people and our foreign friends point to the glorious combat deeds of the armed forces of the land of the soviets, which crushed Hitlerite Germany's war machine.

Our people's combat alliance with the peoples of central and southeast Europe came into being and was tempered in fighting against the common enemy. The struggle of Yugoslavia's People's Liberation Army merged with our army's heroic struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors. Fighters of the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army and, toward the end of the war, Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian units fought courageously alongside Soviet soldiers.

The sacred aims of the great battle against fascism and the Soviet Army's increasing strikes at the enemy inspired the members of the resistance, who struggled selflessly against fascism in many countries of Europe. The Soviet people estimate at its true worth the contribution of the peoples and armies of all the states of the anti-Hitler coalition to the victory.

The fact that the Communist Party was the leader and organizer of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War was a decisive source of our victory. It acted as the inspiring and organizing force which rallied the Soviet people and army and navy servicemen, united the efforts of the front and the rear and directed them to rout the aggressors. During the war years the CPSU became a true fighting party, and its Central Committee became the combat headquarters which exercised supreme political and strategic leadership over the country and the armed forces. Members of the party's Central Committee and party and state leaders headed the most important work sectors in the rear and on the front. More than half the party's membership was in the army in the field.

The Great Patriotic War convincingly confirmed Lenin's thesis on the Communist Party's decisive role in organizing and leading the socialist homeland's armed defense. Thanks to its leadership, the advantages of the Soviet social and state system, the socialist economy, the ideology of Marxism-Leninism and our military organization were fully mobilized in the interests of defeating Hitlerite Germany.

Bourgeois historians in the West have made considerable efforts to distort the reasons for the disgraceful failure of Hitler's campaign in the east. They employ all sorts of falsifications to belittle the decisive role of the Soviet Army and Navy in defeating Hitler's Wehrmacht. However, no one will succeed in belittling the feat of the Soviet people and their army in the last war. The chief reason for the collapse of German fascism cannot be attributed to some chance factors of a subjective nature, as is constantly being written in the West, but to the antipopular nature of Hitlerite Germany's policies and to the desire of imperialist reaction to reverse the course of history--to destroy the land of the soviets. What is new is invincible, and this is the essence, the natural, historically conditioned, logical outcome of any military adventures against socialism.

The war imposed on the Soviet people had unforeseen sociopolitical consequences for the imperialists. Contrary to reaction's hopes, the world's first socialist state emerged from the war still stronger. The victory over the fascist aggressor raised the international authority of our country and its army and inspired the Soviet people to glorious new deeds. The mighty forces of the new system, which insured the aggressor's defeat, contributed to the rapid reconstruction of the cities and villages destroyed by the fascists, to the further augmentation of society's material and spiritual riches and to the building of developed socialism in our country.

At the ceremonies devoted to the 34th anniversary of the great victory the working people proudly name figures characterizing the successful fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the targets for the fourth year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the embodiment in international affairs of the ideals of peace, democracy and freedom for which the peoples fought in the last war. A new upsurge of creative strength has been aroused throughout the country by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum and also the first USSR Supreme Soviet session, 10th convocation.

For many peoples the victory banner hoisted over the captured Reichstag meant not only liberation from the fascist regime but also the start of fundamental transformations on the road to socialism. The fraternal community of socialist states and free, sovereign peoples united by common interests and aims in building a new life was formed and strengthened under the influence of the Soviet people's feat in the Great Patriotic War.

The defeat of Hitlerite Germany and militarist Japan gave a powerful boost to the development of the national liberation movement. The life-giving wind of freedom has destroyed the colonial bastions of imperialism. Despite all the complexities, the working masses of many young states that have embarked on the path of independent development are winning more and more new victories in the struggle for national freedom and social progress.

In the rapid and contradictory development of our age the leading trend--the growing might of the forces of socialism and democracy--is increasingly clearly visible. The Soviet state and the fraternal socialist countries firmly hold the initiative in formulating and resolving questions of preventing a new world war and exposing the forces trying to exacerbate the situation on the planet. An acute struggle is continuing on all fronts between the friends and enemies of progress and the supporters and opponents of detente.

Our people cannot fail to take account of the complex and contradictory nature of the world situation. In addition to the trend toward detente, it is characterized by the increased activity of the forces of imperialism and reaction. Influential political circles in the United States and other NATO countries are seeking to return to the times of the cold war and nuclear brinkmanship. Imperialist states are extending their military efforts and increasing appropriations to create increasingly destructive means of waging armed struggle.

A dangerous hotbed of international tension is being created as a result of the present Chinese leaders' hegemonist aspirations. Their monstrously cynical aggression against Socialist Vietnam attests to Beijing's irresponsible attitude toward the fate of peace and to the criminal ease with which the Chinese militarists resort to weapons.

The Leninist party and the Soviet people have forgotten nothing of the perfidy and cruelty of the enemies of peace and socialism. The ceremonies being held these days in honor of our great victory help to deepen our knowledge of the need to safeguard the peace secured at the cost of tremendous effort by millions and to follow vigilantly the intrigues of those who would like to undertake a military adventure again. "The lessons of World War II teach the peoples above all vigilance toward imperialism's aggressive intrigues," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasizes. "Not to appease aggressors but to expose and wreck their plans, to rebuff their dangerous actions and to strengthen the ranks of anti-imperialist forces--these are the important tasks in the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace."

Today, when the imperialist military is continuing aggressive preparations, the CPSU devotes great attention to insuring reliable security for the creative labor of the builders of communism. It resolves the tasks of strengthening the country's defense on the basis of further reinforcing the factors that insured victory in the last war--increasing the country's economic might, developing science and technology, enhancing the people's spiritual forces, and improving the army and navy.

The size of the Soviet state's defense spending is entirely dictated by the world situation and by reaction's aggressive preparations, not by any other motives, as bourgeois propagandists maintain. We spend on defense only as much as absolutely necessary. The Soviet Army and Navy today possess everything for the successful fulfillment of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the sphere of strengthening defense. Commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations and all Soviet servicemen see it as their duty to master modern weapons and combat materiel in a skilled manner and to constantly maintain the level of weapons readiness for combat, organization and discipline which would rule out the slightest possibility of an aggressor catching us unawares.

The past training year and the results of the winter training period in the groups of forces, districts and fleets were marked by an increase in the number of excellent servicemen and rated specialists and by an increased level of combat readiness in units and on ships. Communists march in the combat vanguard of the army and navy. The report and election party meetings and the party conferences that were held demonstrated their monolithic unity and close cohesion around the party's Central Committee and their unanimous approval for the multifaceted activities of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in implementing a Leninist domestic and foreign policy course and increasing the country's defense capability.

Increased party influence on all aspects of army and navy life is achieved by molding high political awareness in personnel. Army and navy communists perceive the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" as a combat guide for further improving the ideological training of servicemen. By fulfilling its demands, commanders, political organs and party organizations seek to strengthen the educational role of our armed forces and to do everything necessary to insure that servicemen are profoundly aware of their duty to safeguard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and defend the cause of peace and security.

A tremendous role in the personnel's ideological education is played by the works of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. His remarkable books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands", for which he has been awarded a Lenin Prize, have become important textbooks for our commanders, political workers and propaganda and agitation workers. These books help us to shape courageous, ideologically tempered servicemen selflessly devoted to the motherland and the cause of the party.

An essential condition for the successful solution of these tasks is the enhancement of the communists' exemplariness and the consolidation of the party organizations. There are now party organizations and party groups in almost 87 percent of companies and equivalent subunits.

The worthy heirs to the military glory of their fathers and grandfathers are now in the combat formation of the armed forces. As ardent patriots and internationalists and masters of military matters, they are vigilantly safeguarding the sacred borders of the motherland and together with the servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries are standing guard over the working people's revolutionary achievements.

With every passing year separating us from the great victory, ever new detachments of young people are joining the army and navy--young people who know of the Great Patriotic War and the price paid for our victory only from the stories told by their senior comrades and from books. It is the lofty duty of the party, soviet and Komsomol organizations to help the young people become aware more rapidly of their place in the ranks of the fighters for communism and to adopt the heroic legacy of older generations. Their concern to enhance the effectiveness of patriotic education and to improve the young men's initial military training serves as an important means of consolidating the combat might of the army and navy and the country's defense. The ideological and moral charge acquired by future servicemen in the family and school, at the plant or kolkhoz, and in the Komsomol and DOSAAF organizations helps them to rapidly master military matters to serve in exemplary fashion in the units.

Soviet servicemen are greeting the 34th anniversary of the great victory with remarkable deeds. The CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation, and the election of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, engendered exceptionally high patriotic enthusiasm in the army and navy. Unanimously approving the decisions by the session of the country's supreme organ of state power and the provisions and conclusions contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the plenum and the session, the servicemen are stating their determination to augment their efforts to raise combat readiness.

Loyalty to the ideals of communism and the heroic glory of their fathers and grandfathers prompts the motherland's defenders to master modern military matters conscientiously, to safeguard vigilantly the great creative work that has been mounted throughout our country's expanses and the revolutionary gains of socialism, and to always be ready to defeat any aggressor.

PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESSES GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL

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["Our Correspondent" report: "From Positions of High Exactingness"]

[Text] The Ground Forces military council has examined the question of the fulfillment of the socialist pledges for the winter training period by the personnel of a regiment which initiated competition in this branch of the armed forces. It heard from guards Col V. Kovalev, the commander of the Imeni Verkhovnogo Soveta BSSR Rogachev Guards' Motorized Division which includes that regiment, guards Lt Col V. Oleshchenko, the chief of the division's political section, and guards Lt Col I. Kovalev, the regiment's commander.

It was noted that, as a whole, the regiment had successfully completed the winter training and mainly fulfilled its pledges. At the same time there are still many unused reserves in the regiment, in particular reserves for improving the personnel's tactical training. Attention was drawn to the need for a more persistent struggle to improve the quality and effectiveness of the training process, including by means of the broad introduction of training apparatuses.

Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the ground forces and USSR deputy defense minister, spoke at the military council.